

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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November 4 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m. 85
Humidity " 79 " 58

November 4 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 81
Humidity " 88 " 74

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERS
Barometer 29.85

3063 日七廿月九年卯乙

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.

四拜禮 號四月一十英港 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

MORE ABOUT HOME POLITICS.

AUSTRALIA PROPOSES TO TAX HORSE-RACING.

Peking Government's Reply to Allies' Representations.

KING'S GENERAL CONDITION IMPROVED.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE KING'S MISHAP.

HIS MAJESTY'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

November 3, 12.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty has not had so good a night and still suffers some pain, but his general condition is improved. He is now able to take some food.

OBITUARY.

HON. W. L. C. WALROND.

November 3, 6.30 a.m.
The Hon. W. Lionel Charles Walrond, M.P. for the Tiverton Division of Devonshire, has been killed.

THE SEIZURE OF THE HOCKING.

MR. LANSING ASKS FOR REASONS.

November 3, 12.55 p.m.
Mr. Robert Lansing has telegraphed to ascertain Great Britain's reasons for the seizure of the a.s. Hocking.

SERVICES OF INTERCESSION.

RECOGNITION OF THE DEVOTION OF THE MANHOOD OF THE COUNTRY.

November 3, 12.55 p.m.
The Archbishops of Canterbury and York propose that January 1st 1916, be set apart in churches for services of solemn intercession to the Almighty, and for thankful recognition of the devotion of the country's manhood and womanhood.
The King endorses the proposal.

NEW GOVERNOR OF PARIS.

GENERAL MANOURY APPOINTED.

November 3, 12.55 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Paris, General Manoury has been appointed Governor of Paris.

NEW ZEALAND.

CONSCRIPTION NOT WANTED.

November 3, 2.55 a.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Wellington the Premier in his speech said that he did not want conscription, but if there was a shortage of volunteers the Government would not hesitate to enforce a system of compulsory service.

MORE AUSTRALIAN PATRIOTISM.

RACING CLUBS' PROFITS GIVEN TO RELIEF FUNDS.

November 3, 12.55 p.m.
Reuter's Melbourne correspondent telegraphs that the whole year's profits of the principal Victorian Racing Clubs will be given to the War Relief Funds.

HORSE RACING TO BE TAXED.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Sydney the Premier in introducing the New South Wales Budget said that horse racing would be taxed. It is estimated that \$75,000 sterling will be derived therefrom.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Yesterday)

MR ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

That was not the case. No one was more responsible than he (cheers). He thought then, as everybody must have thought who knew the whole circumstances, that we could run no risks, especially as we had very great objects in view, namely, to influence the whole Balkan situation in a sense favourable to the Allies, to open communication with the Black Sea and to strike a blow at the very heart of the Turkish Empire. The operations culminated in the attack in the Narrows, which resulted in a set-back. The Government had then to consider whether further operations should be continued.

It was the opinion of advisers to the Government, and it seemed a very tenable opinion, that by the aid of an adequate military force an attack might still be driven home successfully. Sir Ian Hamilton, who was selected to conduct the expedition, had witnessed the naval attack on March 18, and he and the Vice-Admiral on the spot were in agreement that a joint military attack was necessary. An active plan of operation was left to the judgment of Commanders on the spot and there was never any disagreement between them and the opinion of the General Staff in Britain.

The actual operations were familiar to everybody, and he would only say that in the whole course of the war they had never sustained a keener disappointment than in the failure of the operations at the beginning of August. The chances of success seemed not only great but preponderant. It would solve the whole situation in the Balkans, would have prevented Bulgaria entering the war, and left Constantinople open to capture and would have been acclaimed throughout the whole Eastern world as a most brilliant demonstration of the superiority of the Allies.

But it had not succeeded, notwithstanding the magnificent exhibition which had never been surpassed—(cheers)—of the gallantry and resources of British troops, and none were more conspicuous than the Australians (cheers). Nor ought the house to forget the extraordinary and magnificent services of the Navy (cheers). Mr. Asquith paid an eloquent tribute to the services of submarines, and emphasized that up to October 28, operating in the Sea of Marmora, they had succeeded in sinking or damaging two battleships, five gun boats, one torpedo boat, eight transports and 187 supply ships (cheers).

The Prime Minister then described the arrival of German submarines, but said that the navy was equal to this and to other safe harbours, while small craft assembled in great numbers to maintain the communications of the army. Finally a number of specially constructed vessels, largely due to the inventive genius of Lord Fisher himself, went to the Mediterranean and had done most magnificent work. The navy throughout had risen superior to all difficulties and had maintained the communications of the army intact (loud cheers). He considered it still premature to form a judgment regarding the Dardanelles operations, but it is considered what would happen if it had not been undertaken.

It was probable that the Russians might have organized a great attack against Egypt, while the expedition to Mesopotamia might have been swept out of existence. Also they must not forget that the British at Gallipoli were holding up 200,000 Turkish and preventing them doing incalculable mischief in other parts (cheers).

The present situation of the Dardanelles was really the most careful and anxious consideration, as part of the larger strategic question raised by the recent developments. Mr. Asquith explained how the Allies laboured ceaselessly for unity in the Balkan States, and admitted that the result had been disappointment and failure. He pointed out to critics who were taking of great adroitness, that that unity of direction was the most important asset, and that Germany had the advantage of unity, while the Allies must consult each other, resulting in inevitable differences of the point of view in any operation.

Germany further had the advantage of making false promises to Bulgaria, whereas the Allies could not barter away the property of our allies and friends behind their backs—(cheers)—or without the assurance of adequate compensation. Further, even the allies were reproached for being too late in providing aid help for Serbia; it must be remembered that up to the very latest moment there was the strongest reason to believe that Greece would acknowledge and act upon her Treaty obligation to Serbia.

When the Bulgarian mobilisation was begun M. Venizelos asked France and Greece would mobilize also. M. Venizelos pressed understanding Greece must abide by her treaty with Serbia, later announced the declaration, and M. Venizelos resigned, but the King repudiated the declaration, and M. Venizelos resigned.

These were the allied Governments. He wished to say on behalf of the Government and people of Britain—and the opinion was also shared by the French General Staff—that Serbia cannot be allowed to become a blind French General Staff had come to a complete agreement as to that Serbia may be assured her independence agreement as one of the essential objects of the Alliance. (Cheers.)

He then dealt on Home questions, namely the supply of men for army and navy, the provision of munitions, and the burden of common Allied finances. The Nation had to consider how it could best contribute to the common cause, and the Empire generally contribute most fruitfully and effectively to the common cause.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

The financial position was very serious. We were buying goods abroad in excess of our exports to the extent of £30,000,000 monthly, against an average of £11,000,000 before the war. At the same time we were making advances to Allies and others which was estimated in the current financial year to amount to £423,000,000. We had also, alone amongst belligerent nations, maintained our free market for gold, and had, indeed, exported a large amount. We were further undertaking commitments which could only be paid by a further export of gold or a sale of Securities.

Hence, rich and resourceful though we were, we must cut our coat according to our cloth. Nevertheless, he did not think our position compared unfavourably with that of Germany, where the consumption was far in excess of what the country could produce, and where stocks were rapidly diminishing. Further, the standard of living for the greater part of the population was many times better than in Germany. Britain was in a much better position in this respect, but we could not sustain the burden of this great war unless individuals and Government alike prepared to make greater sacrifices, retrenchment, and economy.

The average cost of the army is usually reckoned at one hundred sterling per head annually, but under present conditions that figure was vastly increased. The army was costing now between £250 and £300.

The Prime Minister then dwelt on the question of compulsion. He admitted that voluntary recruiting as hitherto practised was haphazard, capricious, and to some extent unjust, but his objection to compulsion was based on the ground that under existing conditions compulsion would forfeit what was regarded as of supreme capital importance, namely, the maintenance of national unity (cheers). He would propose not to rule out compulsion as an impossible expedient, but that compulsion ought only to be resorted to with a sanction approving general consent.

He did not fear that there would be any necessity to resort to anything beyond Lord Derby's great national effort, which was being carried out with the hearty consent of all parties. He emphasized that married men who enlisted would not be called on to serve while younger and unmarried men were holding back. He hoped unmarried men would be obtained by voluntary effort, but, if need be, they would be secured by other means (cheers).

Mr. Asquith, concluding, dealt with the question of the war committee of the cabinet, which would have power to summon experts with special knowledge on all important questions. The cabinet should be kept constantly informed of the decisions of the committee and also in all questions involving a departure in policy the cabinet should be consulted before any decisive action was taken. He was confident that only on these lines, was the successful conduct of the war possible.

He attached the greatest importance to a more complete and intimate co-ordination between the staffs of the Allied Powers. A very happy illustration was General Joffre's visit.

Mr. Asquith affirmed the great responsibility resting upon him as head of the government, as measured by what had happened and what was still to happen. Our best blood was being spilled and thousands of young lives cut short. A cry went up in ever-increasing volume from torn hearts and mutilated homes, and we might have stood aloof in this most moving tragedy in the history of mankind, yet he did not believe that these sufferers would have it said that Britain could have acted otherwise (cheers).

He laboured unceasingly in upholding the common cause. If there had been errors, shortcomings, and lack of foresight he was the first person to acknowledge it, but he challenged anyone to prove that there had been anything of sloth, indifference or self complacency to face unpleasant facts or to conceal the truth (cheers). He was confident that we were going to carry a righteous cause to a triumphant issue. "I am not going to shift the burden until satisfied that I cannot bear it, or that it can be performed better by others," declared Mr. Asquith amid cheers.

As long as I enjoy the confidence of my sovereign, the House of Commons and the country I shall not surrender the heavy task. If there be moments when we are tempted to be faint-hearted let us ask ourselves in what year has our history done more to justify faith in the manhood and womanhood of our people (cheers). It brought us the imperishable story of the last hours of Edith Cavell facing a worse ordeal than death, watching the moments creeping on to her doom, slowly and remorselessly, in death already swallowed up. It has taught our bravest men a supreme lesson in courage, and in the United Kingdom and Empire there are thousands of such women. A year ago we did not know it. We have great traditions but a nation does not exist on traditions alone. Thank God we have living examples of all the qualities that built up and sustained our empire. Let us be worthy of them and endure to the end." (Loud cheers.)

HOW THE SPEECH WAS RECEIVED.

November 3, 6.30 a.m.
It is generally opined, despite criticism, that Mr. Asquith has considerably cleared the political atmosphere and removed apprehension that the Government would split upon the rock of compulsion. His refreshing candour of the subject of the Dardanelles and finance is also welcomed, placing all subjects in their proper perspective and enabling the public to better grasp the knotty problems with which it was faced.

Mr. John Redmond's opposition to premature peace came as a complete surprise and was the means of strong support to the Government, since recruiting in the field of Ireland has been comparatively untouched.

(Continued on page 10.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

General Manoury has been appointed Governor of Paris.

His Majesty's general condition has improved and he is now able to take solid food.

Mr. Lansing has telegraphed to ascertain Great Britain's reason for the seizure of the a.s. Hocking.

The Hon. W. Lionel Charles Walrond, M.P. for the Tiverton division of Devonshire, has been killed.

A whole year's profits of the principal Victorian racing clubs will be given to the war Relief Funds.

The Republicans have carried the whole State of Massachusetts on their ticket as well as twelve seats in the Legislature.

The State elections in New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have resulted in a defeat of the proposal to enfranchise women.

At Sydney, the Premier, in introducing the New South Wales Budget said that horse racing would be taxed and it is estimated that \$75,000 will be derived therefrom.

At Wellington, the Premier, in a speech, said that he did not want conscription but if there was a shortage of volunteers the Government would not hesitate to adopt compulsion.

The general opinion is that, despite criticisms, Mr. Asquith has considerably cleared the political atmosphere and removed the apprehensions that the Government had split on the rock of compulsion.

Mr. Redmond's opposition to a premature peace came as a complete surprise and means the strong support of the Government since the recruiting field in Ireland is comparatively untouched.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York propose to set apart January 1 for a solemn intercession service to the Almighty and a thankful recognition of the devotion of the country's manhood and womanhood.

The Chinese Government in reply to the Anglo-Russo-Japanese representatives, says, that it has always opposed the monarchical movement, but, in view of recent events, the forcible suppression thereof would be a danger to peace and good order.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

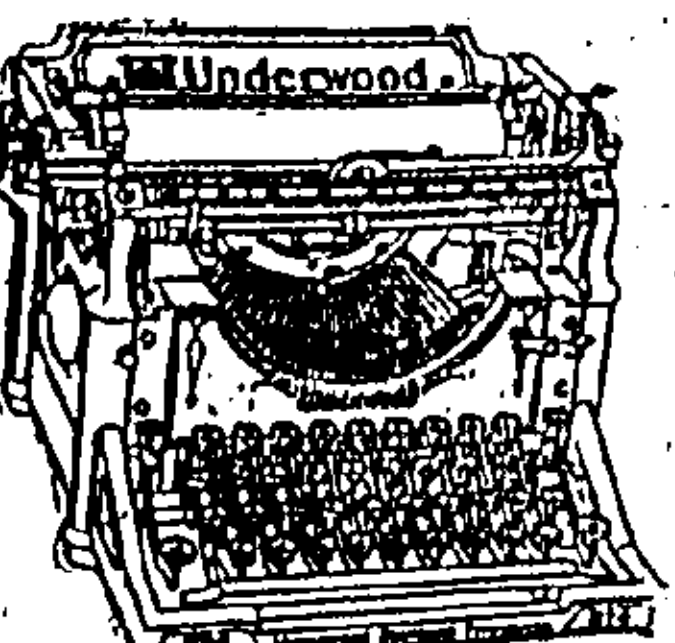
TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Monday, November 8.
Hongkong Corinthian Yacht Club Annual General Meeting 8 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Horace Goldin & Company 9.15 p.m.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 160, Wellington Street, second floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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South China Morning post.

Chinese Commercial Enterprise.

Some few years ago a band of enthusiasts decided to organize an exhibition of the manufactures and products of Hongkong and its immediate neighbourhood, and to those who were privileged to attend the City Hall the array was a revelation of the skill of the Chinese—often under the guidance of European experts, but generally on his own initiative. So very few of us here are familiar with the wonderful works of art created amid modest surroundings in this colony by Chinese, and the exhibition which was so successfully organized evoked the admiration of hundreds of visitors. We are glad to find the spirit of expansion and development has seized the Chinese in various centres of industry, and no greater proof of this evolution can be adduced than the report of the Minister of the Interior on the management of the exhibition of home products recently held in Peking.

Daily Press.

The Premier's Speech.

Though it cannot be said that the Prime Minister told the House of Commons anything very refreshingly new in his comprehensive review of the operations in the various theatres of war, he disclosed some interesting facts in regard to incidents which have been the subject of much speculation for months past. We now learn authoritatively that Admiral Lord Fisher disapproved at the outset of the attack on the Dardanelles unless a military force was sent to co-operate with the Navy. At the time, it was suggested that Mr. Churchill, the First Lord of the Admiralty, impelled by inordinate self esteem, had embarked upon the enterprise on his own responsibility, in defiance of the warning of the First Sea Lord. Nobody, of course, who knew anything of the functions of the Cabinet could have given any credence to such a suggestion, nor could any sane person have supposed that Mr. Churchill would have been able to induce his colleagues to endorse his view in opposition to that of an expert unless he could give convincing reasons for the course he advocated. We now know, on the testimony of the Prime Minister himself, that the operations were only undertaken after the most careful deliberation.

China Mail.

The Prime Minister's Statement

As was to be expected by all uninfluenced by party rancour the Prime Minister has supplied a plain, unvarnished tale, comprehensive in its scope and just in its conclusions. Mr. Asquith is not the man to pad out the posthumous vapouring of disappointed politicians; he is too strong a man to be affected by them in any way. None welcome more readily than he fair criticism and none is more ready than he to accept assistance from any quarter, when such assistance is of value. Of late all sorts of absurd opinions have been expressed in and out of Parliament, by disappointed politicians chiefly, regarding friction in the Cabinet regarding compulsory service, and other controversial subjects; and the wisest, not content to comment and predict, have even gone so far as to malign. Against such pestiferous malignity, as we have said, men of the stamp of Mr. Asquith, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Balfour can afford to smile with much composure and not a little contempt.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913

GENERAL NEWS.

Pictures to Devolve with Lord Kitchener's Title.

Mr. Francis Elliott Kitchener, M.A., of Oulton Old Hall, Stone, Staffs, at one time assistant-master at Wellington and Rugby and headmaster of Newcastle-under-Lyme High School, and late Assistant-Commissioner to the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, who died on July 6, bequeathed the portraits of his great-grandfather Thomas Cripps, and his wife, by Cotes, R. A., to his nephew, Francis Henry Cripps Day, for life, and then to devolve as heirlooms with the title of Lord Kitchener. The value of the estate is £24,228.

A Stump in Guinea Pigs.

I have just heard, writes a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, of another "luxury trade" which has been hit by the war. A friend in the Midlands finds himself in serious financial straits through the falling-off in the demand for guinea pigs and white mice, in which he specialises. For twenty years his income from this source has averaged £7 a week, chiefly drawn from the London market. Now he hardly gets £1 a week. His adult customers are mostly in the Army, while the parents of many of his younger clients regard guinea pigs as a luxury one can economise on with pleasure.

Help from F.M.S. Ladies.

Kuala Lumpur, October 27.—A meeting of 50 Kuala Lumpur ladies held at Carcosa, considered the question of the Selangor ladies rendering assistance to the F.M.S. Auxiliary hospital by providing necessary articles of clothing. Mrs. Nutt read a telegram from Sir William Taylor saying he would be very glad if the ladies could provide handkerchiefs, pyjamas, shirts, woollen caps, bed-socks, mufflers, bandages and old linen. A committee was formed, of which Lady Brockman is President, to consider how best the ladies could render assistance. Lady Brockman said it was intended to ask the ladies of other States and out-stations to form similar committees.

Latest Fishing Story.

The story of how a carp, weighing 13½ lb., was landed in an umbrella is told in the *Fishing Gazette*. Mr. Ivor W. Darston writes:—My brother, Mr. Jack Darston, caught the carp at Bason Bridge, West Somerset, recently. Immediately on hooking it ran off nearly thirty yards of his line. After forty five minutes of hard fighting he brought the fish into the bank. The landing net was much too small. Suddenly I thought of an umbrella I had. I opened it and got it under the fish quickly, then brought the umbrella to the surface and floated it—the fish being inside, in a boat, as it were—and, succeeding in getting my finger behind the gills, lifted the carp out.

The Calcutta Police.

Calcutta, 21st September.—It is understood that a scheme for the reorganisation of the Calcutta police, as far as the number of police stations is concerned, has been decided upon. At present there are eighteen thanas in the city, excluding the Fort police, and fourteen in the suburbs. The proposal is to amalgamate certain thanas and have only ten in the city and an equal number in the suburbs, so that instead of having in the city and suburbs a total of thirty-three police stations, there will be only twenty. Each police station will be in charge of an inspector who will be assisted by four or five sub-inspectors. Each of the four divisions will at present be in charge of a Deputy Commissioner. Six of these appointments have been sanctioned by Government.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE.

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OPINION.The German Line Pierced in
the West.

On Saturday the German line in France was pierced in two places on a scale for which there has been no precedent since trench warfare began in the West. Formidable French forces penetrated the German entrenchments in Champagne along a front of over fifteen miles, and advanced to an extent varying from over half a mile to two-and-a-half miles. Yesterday these gains were extended. Simultaneously the British Army broke the German line south of La Bassée on a front of five miles, and advanced a distance which extended at some points to well over two miles. The French have already taken over 16,000 German prisoners, including at least 200 officers; and the latest French communiqué declares the total of unwounded prisoners taken by the Allies in two days to be above 20,000. Twenty-four field guns were reported to have been captured. The British are able to report the capture of over 2,600 prisoners and nine guns. In yesterday's fighting all our gains were maintained except at one point north of Leos. Loos itself is in our hands, while our airmen have derailed two enemy trains. The great offensive in the West has thus begun in a most auspicious way, and if the successes attained can be vigorously developed we may be on the eve of signal changes in the military situation. In any case, it may be said that never were triumphant advances more opportune. The news will bring joy to strikers but stout-hearted Russia, and will encourage the brave Russian Army in its resistance to the invaders. It will stimulate the French and British Allies, and strengthen their confident belief that the German can be driven across the Rhine. It will bring fresh hope of succour to suffering Belgium, because it contains a promise that the weary months of immobility are over. It will deepen the ardour of the Balkan nations who are with us, and suggest new reflections to those who still hesitate. Above all, it will shake the insolent assumption of the foe that on the Western front their line was impregnable. On Saturday they learned otherwise.

That a big blow was in contemplation can have been no secret either to our own troops or to the enemy. The prolonged and terrific bombardment along the whole Western front, maintained incessantly for a month, was manifestly the prelude to a powerful stroke. When the ships of the Royal Navy bombarded the Belgian coast it was reasonably clear that the moment was at hand. As was expected, attacks were delivered at several points. The British Army struck near Hooge, east of Ypres, but at this point the principal object was evidently to engross the attention of the foe. The main British attack was launched between La Bassée and Lens, and its success appears to

have been complete. It has brought the British line nearer Lille, and further endangered the already difficult position of the enemy at La Bassée. On the right flank of the British line, between Lens and Arras, the French advanced with conspicuous success, and won fresh ground east of the "Labyrinth." The whole village of Souchez has been taken and an advance made towards Givenchy. But the greatest blow of all was struck by the French far away beyond Rheims, between Auberive and Ville-sur-Tourbe, in the rolling plains of Champagne. Here the French attack swept over a formidable network of German trenches, obliging the enemy to fall farther back. Clearly this was the principal operation, and the dimensions of the attack show that the number of troops employed must have been very great. The area selected lies between the River Sempres and the hills and forests of the Argonne. It is familiar ground to the French Army, because it lies north of Chalons, and has often been selected as the theatre for peace manoeuvres. It has great strategic importance, because a successful advance in this region should give command of a line of railway from Bazancourt to Apremont, of which the Germans have made great use. Moreover, if the advance can be continued, it will give access to the valley known as the Gap of Grandpre, which has long been recognized as the key of the Argonne. The French have never ceased to press the German line at this point. All through last winter they tenaciously continued their efforts. The obscure villages of Partheuil, les-Huillies and Le Mesnil-les-Huillies have been the scenes of constant conflict, and have gained an imperishable place in the military annals of France. Though the meaning of this persistence is at last revealed, all that we know at present is that the first stage has been won. The fighting is described as obstinate, but the French have maintained their hold, and have taken large numbers of prisoners. The scanty details furnished do not yet warrant us in attempting to assess the possible ultimate results. An operation of this character may continue for many days. It may quickly imperil the safety of the Crown Prince's Army in and beyond the Argonne. It may even compel the enemy to adjust their whole position in the West. It must certainly check their adventurous march into Russia. We shall be well advised, however, to rest content with the knowledge that the Germans have sustained severe reverses, and to abstain from premature speculations until the movements are further developed. We regret that a series of operations in which the British Army has played so prominent and successful a part should be so scantily recorded. We have necessarily laid principal stress upon the French advance in Champagne, because it appears to be the chief feature of the new offensive. Yet the British Army has apparently also made the most considerable advances won by British arms since our Expeditionary Force shared in the glory of the battle of the

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PRINCE OF DAHOMEY.

To Fight for the Country
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Paris, September 17.—According to the *Journal*, Prince Quansio Behanzin, son of the former King of Dahomey, who made such a stubborn stand against the French years ago, is leaving in a few days for the front.

The Prince has long wished, as he puts it, to do his bit, but has been prevented hitherto from joining the colours owing to his not possessing naturalisation papers. These he received only yesterday.

The Prince is 27 years of age, and has been a member of the Paris Bar since 1913. He was educated in France, and shows as great an affection for the land of his adoption as his father showed hatred.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Lieut. Edward L. Dyer c/o U. S. Consul, Corrigidor. Chop Hookong, Singapore. Henri Hus Hongkong Hotel, New York.

Liankee, Solo. J. M. DECK, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

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F. Wakefield Hongkong Hotel, San Francisco.

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Hongkong, 29th October, 1915.

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1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.
1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.
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1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M.
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915.

STILL THE WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

It is particularly unfortunate that whatever opposition there may be in the Colony to the water-carriage system should have for its leader one whom we are all bound to respect for his unflinching pluck in attacking the Government in a manner quite unusual among Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. Mr. Hawett is one who has the courage of his convictions, who never fails to realise that it is a part of his duty to represent the business public, and who is never afraid to tell the Government some truths calculated to do its soul good. Therefore it is with regret that we hear of his continued advocacy of a sanitary (!) system which ought to be unthinkable and impossible in a British Colony. The applicants, in the present case, for permission to erect a water closet, are the French Mission priests; and their sense of humour will probably suggest to them that while the water carriage system has been lawful for them during the time that their house was isolated and, as one might say, away from the city, now that they talk of coming to live in the city itself, where sanitary arrangements might be supposed to be more up to date than in Caine Road, they are told that they must be content with the ancient bucket arrangement!

If the question of water carriage or no water carriage were put to the vote among the Europeans of Hongkong, we are of opinion that Mr. Hawett would not find a dozen persons to support him in the fervent effusion which he appears to cherish towards the bucket. Therefore one naturally asks: Is the preference of a negligible majority to be taken into account? For the last five and twenty or thirty years the *Telegraph* has been denouncing the system so dear to the soul of this minority and many members of the Sanitary Board and practically the entire public have been wholeheartedly with us. Indeed, that people can be found to advocate it, in view of all that it entails, is a mystery past finding out.

At the same time we have to bear in mind the water supply. If Hongkong had sufficient water, said Dr. Fitzwilliams on Tuesday, Hongkong would have water closets; and he added that, though large sums of money had been laid aside each year for bringing water in from the new Tai Tam Tuk reservoir, those sums had not been expended. Then what is the Government about? There is water, there is money, and yet there are next to no water closets! One could understand the difficulty; but a glance at the Hongkong rainfall record shows us that there is water in abundance, or should be. This being the case, it is for Hongkong people in a body to demand that the present filthy and unwholesome arrangement shall speedily give place to something sane and civilized.

Hongkong University and Commercial Education.

It is interesting to know that the local University is about to handle the question of commercial education. Judging from the syllabus, it would seem that lads who are anxious to gain a good theoretical foundation whereon to lay a gradually acquired practical knowledge of business matters, can have it by attending the forthcoming courses at the University. The idea is a splendid one and it shows that the Senate is well alive to the backwardness of British commercial education in the past. While the Germans, the Americans, the Swedes and the Japanese have, for many years, been preparing young men systematically for a business career—as systematically, in fact, as a medical student at Home is prepared for his own subsequent profession—Britishers have persisted in thinking that book-keeping, shorthand, and a smattering of French and German reached the top note of commercial education. The University means to do its share towards putting this little matter right, by offering to students a good grounding in political economy, banking methods etc. etc. Of course there is always a fly in the ointment over the nice possibilities of life. How—and we do not ask the question in any needlessly cavilling spirit—does the University propose to teach these valuable subjects to lads who can neither write, speak nor understand fully the official language of the Colony?

More English Teaching Wanted.

Among the so-called English-speaking Chinese, there is, as far as we have been able to ascertain, about one per cent. that takes in all (or even half) of what is said fluent in English. How does the University intend to deal with this matter? The schools seem to us to be teaching anything and everything to their pupils save English. This neglect is bad enough where boys who are in the habit of speaking the language in their out-of-school hours are concerned; how much worse when the schools have to deal with youths who never by any chance speak any English at all from the moment they leave the class room till the moment of their re-entering it? If the University is to have a fair chance at all, it must be better fed by the schools than it has hitherto been. The local education authorities seem to ignore the fact that a boy who can give a moderately good account of himself in a "paper" examination may yet be utterly helpless when expected to reply promptly to a hurriedly-uttered question or statement, or to listen with profit, to a speech or lecture. It is, we own, rather hard that the University should have, so to speak, "to clear up" after the schools; but if it really means to benefit the average Chinese young man for whom these commercial lectures are intended, it will preclude the course with a year's solid tuition in English and English alone.

Ownership and not Flag.

We are indeed glad to learn from yesterday's wire that the Imperial Government is taking a sensible position in regard to the nationality of ships. The "flag" system has been mischievous throughout—not to say ridiculous. If the flag under which a vessel sails is to determine her nationality, what is there to prevent the H. A. L. the N. D. L. etc. from taking up their old ruse under the ensign of, let us say, Komuchanka or the Canibal Islands? Our Government, in the early stages of the war, was a party to one of those pieces of folly that look so much like wisdom, in allowing some of the Cunard boats to fly the Stars and Stripes. The Navy is very well able to protect our merchant fleet, and the owners of the ships composing that fleet have no need to be ashamed of their nationality. If British-owned vessels are made to fly their own flag, and if the same law is applied to all other ships afloat, we shall soon be able to get hold of those that are helping Germany.

DAY BY DAY.

WORDS ARE MEN'S DAUGHTERS,
BUT GOD'S SONS ARE THINGS.—
Johnson.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 67;
dull.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 75;
dull.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day at 4 p.m. per s.s. Polynesian.
English Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 11 a.m. per s.s. Novara.

Share Market News.—Opening Official Quotations.
North China Insurances.—\$175, nom.
Union Insurances.—\$855, nom.

China Fires.—\$157½, sellers.
Douglas's.—\$87½, buyers.
Iodo (Comb.) \$154, n.

Chinas. Deferred 90 s.
Preferred 64 b.
China Sugars.—\$127, buyers.
Rauhs.—\$3.40, buyers.
Kong Yik.—\$11.14, buyers.
Shanghai Cottons.—\$11.89, nom.

Providents.—\$9.80, buyers.
Tramways.—\$5½, sellers.
Wharves.—\$77, buyers.
Docks.—\$35, buyers.
Light and Powers Co.—\$4.80, nom.
Cements.—\$10½, buyers.
Langkats.—\$11.39½, buyers.

Up to the Minute.
No change.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1/10 1/18.

To-morrow's Anniversaries.
To-morrow is the 59th anniversary of the battle of Lakerman and the 227th of the landing in England of William Prince of Orange.

Appointed to General Staff.
Lieut. Col. F. J. Moberly, D. S. O., 25th Punjab, has been appointed to the General Staff as a 1st Grade Officer.

For the Red Cross.
Readers are reminded that a grand benefit performance takes place to-morrow night at the Bijou Theatre on behalf of the Red Cross Fund.

Alice Memorial Hospital.
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—J. M. Wong \$10; Cheung Kat Shing \$10; Dr. M. H. Chuan \$5.

Burglary at the Peak Hospital.
Sister James, of the Matilda Hospital, the Peak, reported to the police that between 3 and 5 this morning a Chinese entered the Hospital and from a drawer in a room stole \$20 in money, and jewellery valued at \$25. The Police are making enquiries into the circumstances.

Lieut. H. S. Moberly.
Lieutenant Henry Stuart Moberly, 74th, attached 69th, Punjab, who was killed in action on September 28 in France, was the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moberly, of Colcaund, India. He was educated at Bedford Grammar School and Sandhurst. He was with his regiment at Hongkong at the outbreak of the war, and took part in transporting German prisoners from Tsingtau to Japan, subsequently joining the 69th Punjab in France. He was a keen sportsman, and obtained his cricket, football, and swimming caps at school, and his football cap at Sandhurst.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

We are indebted to the American Consul General for the following:—The telegrams quoted below were received from the Manila Observatory:—

9.35 a.m. Nov. 4, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Luzon, less than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

6 p.m. Nov. 3, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon E. N. E. of Manila, moving W.N.W.

11 p.m. Nov. 3, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon N. of Manila moving W.N.W.

11.35 a.m. Nov. 4, 1915. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Northern Luzon, more than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The Situation.

Needless to say the rush of parliamentary talk yesterday squeezed any possibility of definite war news as far as possible into the background. All that we are allowed to know to-day is that the Italians have forced a fourth line of the enemy's entrenchments on the Rodgora Heights, that the French are "plastering" (we should love Ruter none the less if he would find some other word) the German trenches near the Somme, and that the Bulgarians are not having everything their own way in Serbia and may look forward, in the reasonably near future, to being pulled up with a round turn. Apart from this and a few minor details everything is "speech." The Premier has certainly gone closely into things, and has made a bid for increased popularity by his readiness to take all blame where blame may be considered by the public to be due.

Mr. Asquith.

He has, as far as possible, gone into every phase and field of the war and has not, it must be admitted, shown himself foolishly optimistic or unhealthily pessimistic. If Mr. Asquith feels a little bitter towards his critics he has a very considerable amount of right so to feel, for—as always happens in such cases—those who have been loudest in their condemnation are those who knew least about what was going on. The old proverb says: "Never show hairs or foals unfinished work," and, in quite a multitude of instances, the Government's so-called secrecy has been a perfectly justifiable acting up to this excellent advice. Whether or not the Government has, in some instances, sheltered itself behind this, seeking to hide its own perplexity underneath an assumption of superior wisdom is for war historians to say. So far as we can see, the average man is now fairly well satisfied that the Government has, for the more part, long ago abandoned its vicious fondness for "pushing things up," and, in spite of a certain amount of inevitable carping, the man in the street as a whole is probably more content all round, and feels to have a clearer grip of matters, than has been the case with him since the beginning of the war.

Sir Edward I.

It is for this reason that people in general will have the less patience with Sir Edward Carson's ill-timed remarks in Parliament. It is not for him to settle our attitude towards Serbia—indeed has anyone ever yet understood what he was doing in the Cabinet at all?—and both army and navy would be a very great deal better off without advice from him. Sir Edward Carson is a remarkably clever lawyer who is not content to stick to his own last but must needs fancy himself a soldier. His "soldiering" in connection with the Irish question brought nothing but ridicule on himself and his party, and convinced the majority of thinking people that, unless he felt inclined to forswear everything but his own proper profession, a Home of some kind would be the best place for him. He was wasting the time of the House in the manner mentioned in the wires comes as an illuminating contrast to Mr. Redmond's brief but very pointed remark. As it is, we do not quite see what Mr. Redmond is driving at in suggesting that Mr. Redmond's observation came as a complete surprise, and that "the recruiting field in Ireland has been comparatively untouched." Mr. Redmond has never been other than an ardent opponent of peace with Germany, and Ireland herself has been anything but slow in providing recruits to fight her.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

LEADING EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR.

Extracts from the war news contained in the "Hongkong Telegraph" of November 4, 1914.

Martial Law in Egypt.
General Maxwell, in a Proclamation, says the British Government has ordered him to take military control of Egypt to ensure the protection of the country, which is under martial law from to-day.

Loan for Australia.
It is announced that the Imperial Government is assisting Australia with a loan of \$20,000,000.

Russian Troops to Attack Turks.
The Imperial Viceroy of the Caucasus, in an Army order, states that in view of the Turkish attack on the Russian coast and on vessels of the Black Sea Fleet, the Emperor has ordered the Army in the Caucasus to cross the frontier and attack the Turks.

Another Admiralty Warning.
In consequence of the indiscriminate laying of German mines in trade routes under neutral flags, the whole of the North Sea must be considered a military area, and all shipping henceforth will pass a line drawn from the Hebrides through the Faroes to Iceland at its own peril unless it follows Admiralty instructions.

H.M.S. Minerva Shells Akaba.
On her arrival at Akaba, H.M.S. Minerva found the place occupied by soldiers, one of whom was apparently a German, and also armed natives. The Minerva shelled the fort and the troops. The town was evacuated and a landing-party proceeded to destroy the fort, barracks, post-office and stores. There were no British casualties, but the enemy sustained some losses.

North African Mussulmans Show no Sympathy for Turks.
The Turkish apology, in order to be satisfactory, must be accompanied by guarantees of reparation for the acts of war committed. France has issued an official statement regarding the Turkish crisis similar to Great Britain's. She says the news from North Africa indicates that the Mussulmans there understand the Porte's error and show no sympathy with the Turks in their recklessness.

The Maritz Affair.
Maritz's rebel following have split up into small bands and are wandering about aimlessly near the German border. Wholesale surrenders are expected. Maritz himself is wounded.

The German Idea of "Playing the Game."
Mine-laying under a neutral flag and reconnaissance by trawlers, hospital ships and neutral vessels are ordinary features of German naval warfare. The Admiralty indicates the route to be followed by trading ships and adds that any deviation therefrom, even by a few miles may be followed by fatal consequences.

£200,000,000 British War Loan.
The Government will shortly be issuing a war loan of two hundred millions sterling, redeemable in ten years, at four per cent. per annum.

FOOTBALL.

Meeting of the League.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Football League held last evening, a rule that players in senior football during the past or present season would have to apply to the League for reinstatement to junior football was expunged and the club reverted to the old rule by which a player has to play in more than three matches in senior football before becoming ineligible. The question of referee shortage came up and a list of applicants will be dealt with, amongst the names mentioned are: Messrs. May, Pragnell, Phillips, Ross, Burton, Youngman, Bourner, Brickley, Harwood, Knapton, Bishop and Caldwell. An examination takes place at Victoria Barracks on Thursday next.

TERRAIN OF FRENCH SUCCESSES.

Contrast Between Arras and Champagne.

Paris, Sept. 26.—Beaucourt, Perthes-les-Hurlus, and Mesnil-les-Hurlus are places in the present battlefield which have already been rendered historic by the desperate French assaults of the spring. From a position known as the Balcony I recently surveyed a large stretch of the front upon which the French are now pushing forward.

Greyish white chalk plateaux stretch away to the northwards, capped here and there along the German lines by dirty white blockhouses, fortresses constructed out of sandbags and chalk boulders. The whole country is absolutely desolate. The firwoods which were planted in the hope of utilising the otherwise sterile ground have disappeared under the ravages of shell fire, or remain only as bearded stubble. Away to the left the fighting is taking place upon richly-wooded slopes over which runs the old Roman road to Reims. On the right, like a thunder cloud on the horizon, lies the misty bulk of the Argonne ridge, which limits the scene of the present triumphant French operations.

The region north of Arras has perhaps been more formidably fortified than any other portion of the German front. It is an extremely thickly populated neighbourhood, and the terrain is full of difficulties. It could not be expected that an advance here, from the outset at least, could be as rapid as that in Champagne. In the open country of Champagne we can fight for rivers, ridges, woods; in the close country north of Arras it is for villages, for houses, or for some particular trench that fighting must take place until the French enter the great plain which stretches down to Lille.

Every house along the French and German lines has been turned into a fortress. When the superstructure had been blown to pieces by shell fire, pieces were burrowed fifty or sixty feet below the cellars and thus held on to the position. In the field works, notably in "The Labyrinth" district south-east of Neuville-Saint-Vaast, fighting has taken place between bomb-throwing parties in subterranean tunnels constructed by the Germans in order to maintain their communications.

When all these difficulties are taken into account the success of the French offensive, which has placed again in their possession the cemetery of Souchez, captured by them on June 17 and recaptured by the Germans, thanks to a gas attack, on July 14, and which has forced the enemy from the Chateau of Carleul west of Souchez and from the last trenches east of the Labyrinth is in its way almost as notable a success as that achieved in Champagne.—Times.

FIRE AT THE GAS WORKS.

"Spontaneous Combustion."
A fire which threatened to be attended by serious consequences, but which, fortunately, was quelled by the promptitude of the Fire Brigade, broke out about 5.30 last evening at the Gas works.

The seat of the fire was discovered in a heap of coals lying in a shed on the premises, and by the time the Fire Brigade arrived it had gained a fast hold. After a good deal of hard work the Brigade were successful in getting the upper hand, and some time later it was quenched.

It is suspected that the cause was spontaneous combustion, and the damage is confined to the coal itself.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the Langkat output for the current month is as follows:—

Nov. 1	...	Tons	165
" 2	...	"	162
" 3	...	"	178
Total to 3rd inst.			505
Daily average			167.5

THE ALLIES' NEXT ADVANCE.

Need of Deliberate Preparation.

Results of the Offensive.
(By The Times Military Correspondent.)

After the capture of the German lines south of La Bassée, the enemy counter-attacked as his custom is. This counter-attack placed him in possession of the quarries which are about a mile north-west of the most westerly houses of Hulluch, and this was a position which he could not be allowed to retain. He was therefore promptly ejected by the British reserves, and the only result of his effort was to regain for him a small part of our holding north of Loos. As we hold the village, and all the rest of the large and deep front won last Saturday, the Germans are not likely to be left in peaceful occupation, while, as we gained 30 hours to consolidate our new position, the chances of a successful German counter-attack over the whole front are not great.

There is no news at present of the further development of the fighting on the Menin road. The Germans cannot know whether this is a serious attack or a feint, and the natural effect of the activity of our troops in this region is to distract the enemy's attention and compel him to maintain reserves facing Ypres. How far our attack south of La Bassée extended on its left is a point at present left doubtful, as also is the question whether the attack north of the canal will be renewed. What is certain is that our attack between La Bassée and Lens, and the French attack on the Souchez side were admirably co-ordinated, and that the British success north of Lens will greatly assist the French to gain finally the heights west of Vimy, which were the unattained aim of their efforts last May and June.

The Height of Vimy. The French on our right, though not yet level with us, have done finely. All Souchez is in their hands, and they are advancing upon Givenchy. Further south they have made progress as far as the orchards of La Folie. The German defenders of the Vimy plateau are therefore now closely beset and will, we hope, be overwhelmed. The capture of Lens by the British would expedite their retreat, but all the ground round Lens is very defensible, and until our artillery are firmly placed south of Loos we cannot expect such a rapid advance as that of Saturday last. The capture of the Vimy heights will be an important step in advance, for to the eastward of them all the ground is commanded by their fire, and the chances are that the Germans will fall back on Douai, and on the line of the Lille-Douai Canal, once they are pushed off the high ground.

We must not anticipate a very rapid advance. The weather is apparently bad, certainly in the Vosges, and modern artillery, which is nothing if not deliberate, needs time, especially after being rooted to the soil for so long, to take up new positions and to register in preparation for a fresh advance. Not an unhelpful augury, but the reverse, is to be drawn from the fact that the Allies are taking their time about their next move. In this warfare, which has no precedent in history and defies traditions other than its own, it is very unsafe to attack without a definite object and definite limitations. These attained, the attack can then collect itself for next spring, which is all the more likely to be successful if it is conducted in the same manner as the first. The Matin is quite right to point out that the second German position is usually a more serious obstacle than the first, and the more perfect the preparations for assaulting it, provided that they are not unduly prolonged, the more likely is the success.

The "Steel Barrier" in Champagne. The French attack in Champagne extends over the whole front from Ville-sur-Tourbe, close to the western borders of the Argonne, to Aubervilliers-Suippe, a distance of over 16 miles. It

CRICKET.

Hongkong Cricket Club.

The following will represent the "B" against the "A" on the Club ground on Saturday November 6, at 2.15 p.m.

T. E. Pearce (Capt.), G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, A. L. Gace, R. Kennedy, S. S. Moore, Major, Morgan, H. E. Maribel, H. B. Taylor, F. Syme Thomson, R. F. Thursfield.

Tragic Discovery at Third Street.

The dead body of a Chinese woman was discovered this morning in a bed in a cubicle at No. 82, Third Street. A piece of string was found tied round the neck, and there were bruises on the right cheek, and a scar on the ankle.

has been most successful. The Germans declare plaintively that their position was ruined by an uninterrupted bombardment lasting 70 hours, and that the usual "one division" of Germans evacuated its trenches and went back to a second position in rear. So no doubt it did, and the fact that it left in French hands a large number of prisoners than the "effort" of a German division was doubtless due to an oversight. The Germans further say that all other attempts to break through failed, but as no other attempts were made the excuse is not impressive. The French, judging by the places which they already occupy on the line won, must now be at grips with the second line, and will in due time proceed to deal it as formidable a hammering as that which crushed the first line out of existence. The gentle Germans taught us these tactics, and we are now observing how they like them.

All these positions which have fallen into the hands of the Allies have been prepared for defence by every art and artifice of the engineer for months past. The Germans called them a barrier of steel. They represented the extreme degree of resistance that can be obtained by semi-permanent field defences of the modern type, but they have fallen before attacks sufficiently prepared and sufficiently armed. We knew that they would, from previous experience, and that it only needed plenty of heavy guns and howitzers, plenty of shells, and plenty of determined infantry, for us to score off the enemy. It might have suited us better to have waited a little longer until the whole effect of Mr. Lloyd George's efforts could be felt, but the general situation, and particularly the great strain imposed upon Russia, forbade further delay, and it has now been shown that the serious attempts of our Government to pour men and munitions into France have been justified by the results. Over 20,000 German prisoners, including 300 officers and 33 guns, is a good beginning, and even better is the moral effect, which will not only spur on the Allies to further efforts, but will reverberate through the world.

Our Part at Home. We Allies are taking our victory very calmly, neither exaggerating its consequences nor minimizing its effects. We know that we have a long and stony road to travel, that the enemy is stubborn and well prepared, and that the aim which we have in view can only be attained at the price of persistent effort continued over a long period of time. But we have given signal proof that the strongest defences, manned by the best German troops, are not capable of resisting us when we take such measures as deserve success, and it is with legitimate satisfaction and hope that we look to our splendid Armies in France and to our superb Allies, to break down the barriers which still stand between us and the invasion of Germany.

Our part, at home, is to make good by adequate measures the great losses which the offensive must necessarily entail upon us, and to be prepared, not only to maintain our units at their full strength, but constantly to reinforce them by fresh divisions as the war goes on. This is our part, and nothing will condone its neglect, whether on the part of the Government or the people.

COMPANY REPORTS.

The Bank of Canton Ltd.

BALANCE SHEET AT JUNE 30, 1915.

Assets.	
To capital 40,000 shares of \$50 each	\$2,000,000.00
To subscribed and paid up capital	26,671 shares of \$50 each
To current accounts	1,181,655.38
To fixed deposits	1,828,492.93
To branch and agencies	48,275.86
To drafts payable	85,148.65
To unpaid dividends	47,100.37
To co-proprietors guarantee fund	33,459.72
To reserve fund	50,000.00
To bonus account	651.84
To profit and loss	95,185.33
Total	\$4,664,120.06

Assets.

By cash on hand and at bankers	\$201,356.57
By bullion and foreign coins etc. on hand	1,910.24
By loans receivable and advances	3,094,464.69
By branch and agencies	803,992.08
By bills receivable	476,045.39
By suspense account, exchange transactions	41,892.52
By government stamps on hand	41.40
By rent and telegraph guarantee	3,080.00
By furniture fixtures and vault	3,188.00
By stationery account	5,889.17
By organization account	9,000.00
By underwriting commission account	33,250.00
Total	\$4,664,120.06

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th 1915.

To interest, salaries, rent, current expenses, bad and doubtful debts, etc.	\$115,917.84
To balance	95,185.33
Total	\$211,102.97

By balance brought forward from Dec. 31, 1914	16,441.30
By amount of gross profits for the half year ending June 30, 1915	194,661.58
Total	\$211,102.97

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.
QUAN SHU JOHN, Chief Accountant.

QUAN KAI, MAI LAI TING, Directors.

We have compared the above statements with the books, cash and securities at the head office and with the returns from the branch and various agencies, and have found same to be correct; in our opinion the balance sheet is full and fair and properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given us and as shown by the books of the company.

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.
FERDY SMITH BETH AND FLEMING, Auditors.
Hongkong, October 22, 1915.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Found in Possession.

A fine of \$150, or in default six weeks' imprisonment, was inflicted in the case of a Chinese charged with smuggling fifteen tins of opium from the ship Li Sang, lying in the harbour, at the Police Court this morning. Mr. R. E. Lindell was the magistrate on the Bench. The constable stated that he found defendant in possession of the drug and he arrested him. Defendant said the drug was given to him by a friend on the ship, and he (defendant), to oblige him, took it ashore to await his arrival. It was then he was arrested with the opium on his person.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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CAN ALWAYS GET FROM US THE BEST QUALITY LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB, RABBITS AND HARES.

OUR FRESH MILK AND OTHER DAIRY PRODUCTS

ARE

THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MONARCHICAL MOVEMENT.

China's Reply to the Powers.
(Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph.")
London, Received November 3.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Peking, in reply to the Anglo-Russo-Japanese representations on the Monarchical movement, the Chinese Government says that it has always opposed the movement, but, in view of recent events, forcible suppression thereof would endanger peace and good order. Consequently the Government has no other course than to promulgate the bill passed by the Legislative Council and organise a convention of Citizens; the representatives of whom will determine the Constitutional question in accordance with the wishes of the people. Five Provinces have already declared for Constitutional Monarchy. No strong opposition is reported from the Provinces and there is no cause for anxiety. A small number of rebels, who took refuge beyond the reach of Chinese Law, are powerless to reply. It concludes by saying that the Chinese Government appreciates the friendly spirit and advice of the three Powers and assures them that it will not spare effort to maintain peace in the Far East.

THE AMERICAN ELECTION.

PROPOSAL TO ENFRANCHISE WOMEN DEFEATED.

London, Received November 2.
Reuter's correspondent states that the elections in New York Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have resulted in a decisive defeat of the proposal to enfranchise women. A Republican candidate has been elected Governor of Massachusetts. Republicans have carried the whole State on their ticket as well as twelve seats in the Legislature, and have made appreciable gains in the State offices in Kentucky and in the Legislature of New Jersey. They have also elected one Congressman for New York.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman V. D. state:—

Leave.
Pte. H. Millington is granted leave of absence from 19.11.15 to 19.11.16.

Field Days.
Field operations will take place on 14th and 28th instant.

Parades.
Parades for Friday, 5th instant 5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. Section drill and Muckety exercises at Headquarters. R-remainder nil.

Detail.
Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.
On duty until 11th instant Scouts Company.

Officer on duty Lieut. Weall.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon.
On duty to night, Scouts Co.

Officer on duty, Capt. Stewart.
On duty to-morrow night, Scouts Company.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Murphy.
On duty 8th inst., Centre Section M. G. Company.

Officer on duty, Lieut. Wright.
Orderly Sergeant until 11th instant—Sergeant D. S. Cooper.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Failing Running Pool, October.

Class "A"—Handicaps of 10 and under:—
Mr. A. B. Stewart.....34-0 75
Mr. G. S. Archbutt.....83-3 80
Mr. C. D. Martyn.....86-5 81
Mr. A. Ritchie.....84-2 82
Mr. C. Balmer Johnson 89-6 83
Mr. R. E. MacDougall 91-7 84
Class "B"—Handicaps of 11 and over:—
No cards returned.
35 entries.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.

We are informed by the Hon. the Colonial Secretary that next Monday and Wednesday are public holidays.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON CANTON RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS TO TIME TABLE

The Public is hereby notified that on and from November 7th the following trains are cancelled:—

Train timed to leave Kowloon at 8.55 a.m. (Sundays only).
Train timed to leave Kowloon at 2.12 p.m. daily.

In place of these, trains will leave as under:—
From Kowloon 9.30 a.m. daily.
From Kowloon 1.48 p.m. daily.

In addition a train will leave Kowloon on Sundays only at 8.48 a.m. for Taipei, Sheungshui and Shumchun.

On Saturdays a tiffin train will leave Kowloon for Sheungshui at 1.28 p.m. (last ferry 1.15 p.m.). This train is first class only and passengers must purchase a Tiffin Ticket at the Booking Office (price \$1.25) in addition to the Railway Ticket. Passengers are earnestly requested to book their seats for the tiffin train in advance.

By Order,
H. P. WINSLOW,
Manager.
Kowloon, 29th October, 1915.

G. R. IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S CONSULAR COURT, AT CANTON.

Probate Jurisdiction.
CITATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

In the goods of Smollett Campbell, Deceased.

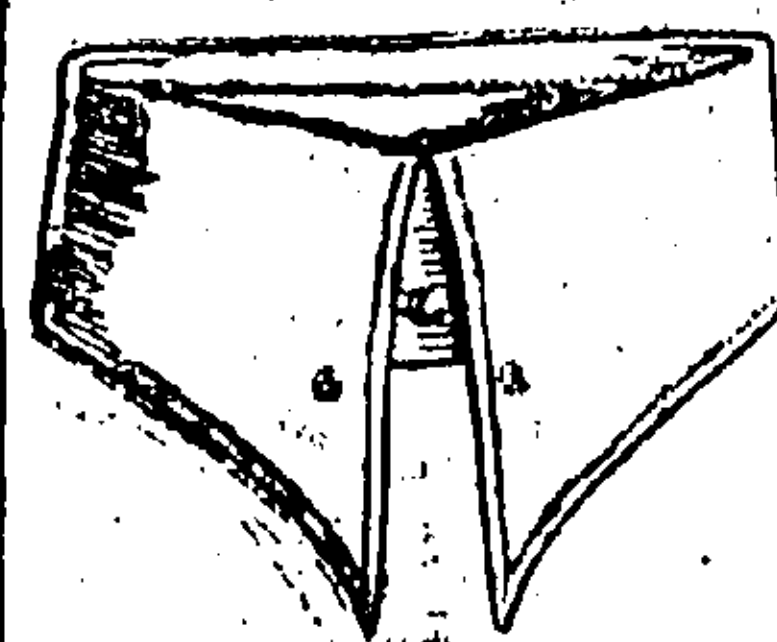
In virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date this day, I do hereby monish and cite all and all manner of persons to appear in the said Court on or before the 28th day of November, 1915 and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of Smollett Campbell late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto Archibald Smollett Campbell, Attorney for Ella Grace Campbell of 43 Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as, in default thereof, the Court will proceed to grant the same accordingly.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915.

Sd. B. S. PRATT,
Vice-Consul and Additional Judge.

Tel. No. 135.

8, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



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SOFT COLLARS

PERFECT IN APPEARANCE AND COMFORT.

They are ideal for negligee or Sports wear. They never look sloppy. The cloths are just stiff enough to keep their shapes yet give perfect comfort. The eyelet holes in front allow the Safety Pin to be fixed without damaging the Collar.

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TELEPHONE 346.

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SEE WINDOW.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

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Accurate Timekeepers!

Every Watch is Fully Guaranteed.

Absolute Bargains!

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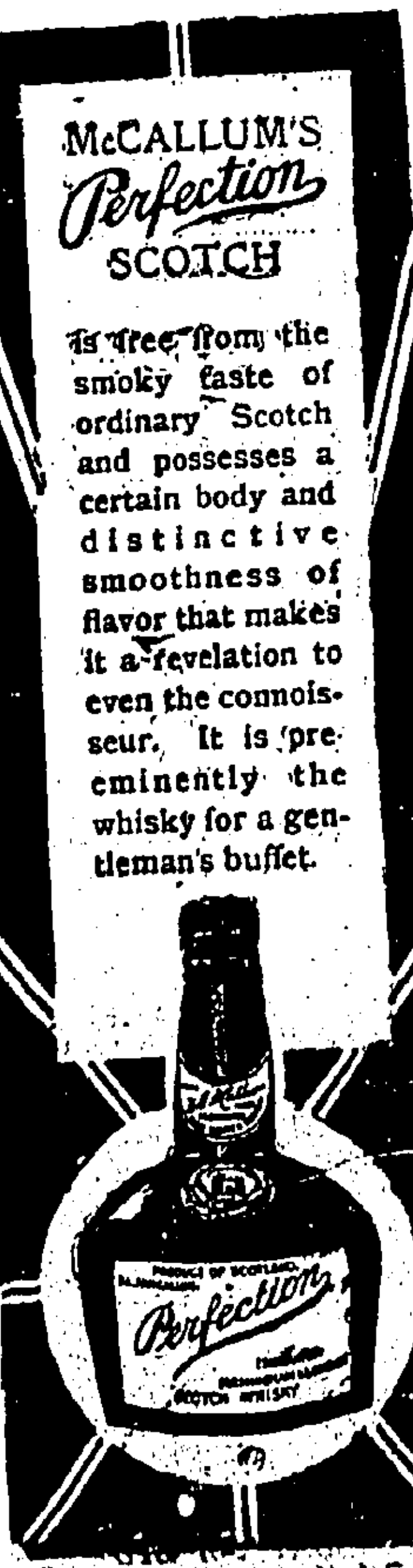
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ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
TAIWAN	28th Nov.	3rd Dec.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe & Moji on the 9th November.

WESTWARD

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,339, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for S'pore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 5th Nov.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Nov. 8, 1915.

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RIVER STEAMERS.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.
THURSDAY, 4th NOVEMBER.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.30 p.m. Fatshan.

FRIDAY, 5th NOVEMBER.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 4.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai. Tons 1651. | s.s. Tai Shan. Tons 2006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th NOVEMBER.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN" will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Salnam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Canton at any time by the Company's direct Steamers "LIVAN" and "SARUI".

Electric fans in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	{Fushimi Maru Capt. Trizawa {Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	{SATUR., 6th Nov., at noon. {THURS., 18th Nov., at noon. T. 21,000 T. 16,000
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	{Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Jozawa	{THURS., 11th Nov., at noon. T. 12,500
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane	{Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga {Tango Maru Capt. Soyeda	{TUES., 16th Nov., at 4 p.m. {TUES., 14th Nov., at 4 p.m. T. 13,500 T. 13,500
CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Kawachi Maru Capt. Kurozumi	{SATURDAY, 13th Nov. T. 12,500
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kamakura Maru	{TUESDAY, 15th Nov. T. 12,500
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto	{THURSDAY, 18th Nov. T. 12,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	{TUESDAY, 19th Nov. T. 12,000
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda	{SATUR., 13th Nov., at 10 a.m. T. 13,500
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	{THURS., 4th Nov., at noon. T. 16,000

{ Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London 1st Single Yen 600. To Marseilles 1st Single Yen 550.	" 2nd Single " 400. " 2nd Single " 360.
" 1st Return " 900. " 1st Return " 825.	" 2nd Return " 605. " 2nd Return " 550.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York \$63.13.0	" " " " Montreal \$60.3.0
To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, 1st Single \$25.	" 1st Return \$7.10/—
To Sydney, 1st Single \$40. To Melbourne 1st Single \$41.	" 1st Return \$7.2.
To Yokohama, 1st Return \$150. To Kobe 1st Return \$135.	" 2nd " \$ 90. " 2nd " \$ 83.

Round-the-World, Yen 1,045.

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Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG Sungkiang	5th Nov. at 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	7th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Chinkua	8th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	9th Nov. at 4 p.m.	
W'WEI & TIENTSIN Huichow	13th Nov. at noon.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO Tean	16th Nov. at 4 p.m.	

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinkua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Liangchow," "Luchow," "Yingchow," and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 88.

Hongkong 4th November, 1915.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tillamaj	MACASSAR	6th Nov.	12th Nov.	JAPAN
Tilbodax	JAPAN	10th Nov.	12th Nov.	JAVA
Tjilwongx	BATAVIA	27th Nov.	4th Dec.	SHAI

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots Tuesday, 9th Nov., at noon.	
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots Sunday, 28th Nov., at noon.	
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots Tuesday, 30th Nov., at noon.	
Nippon Maru	21,000 - 18 knots Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 10.30 a.m.	
	(Cargo steamer) Thursday, 23rd December.	

First Class to London.....\$71.10. Return (6 months) \$120.

First Class to New York.....\$60. " " \$96.10.

" " " San Francisco \$45. " " \$68.

* Cargo only. Omitting Shanghai.

* VIA MANILA, OMITTING SHANGHAI.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SAILING CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO, THEN ON BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Wednesday, 10th November.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	5th Nov.	4th Nov. 11 a.m.
Alderman	22nd Nov.	22nd Nov. "
St Albans	14th Dec.	14th Dec. "
Empire	10th Dec.	3rd Jan. "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports,

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Halmun	A. H. Stewart	FRI. 5th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Halching	W. C. Pasmore	TUE. 9th Nov. at 2 p.m.
Haltan	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 12th Nov. at 2 p.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Pacific Mail Fleet. Negotiations are, it is stated, pending for the sale of the remaining seven vessels of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The seven vessels involved in the deal are the City of Para, Peru, San Jose, Pennsylvania, Newport, San Juan and Aztec, all under the American flag, running to Mexican and Central American ports. The vessels previously sold were the Mongolia and Macoharia, each 13,039 tons gross; the Korea and Siberia, each 11,276 tons gross; the China, 5,060 tons gross, and the Persia.

Greek Merchant Shipping.

The steady development of the Greek mercantile marine is indicated by statistics published recently, which show that in the eighteen months ended December 31, 1914, there were 85 steamers, of 210,450 gross tons, added to the list of ships sailing under the Greek flag. The number of steamers in the merchant fleet of Greece, according to Lloyd's Register, was, at the end of 1914, 400, with a tonnage of approximately 900,000. This total included four vessels of more than 6,000 tons, fifteen of more than 2,000 tons, and 203 under 2,000 tons.

New Steamers Fitting out at Glasgow.

Among the vessels fitting out at Glasgow at the end of August were the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand's 15,000-ton twin-screw passenger liner Aotea, launched by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Govan; the Leyland Line's twin-screw passenger and cargo motor ship Bostonian, by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, Govan, and the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s passenger and cargo s.s. Mandala.

Ships Sold by Auction.

The North German Lloyd's s.s. Solheim, 9,000 tons d.w., built in 1907, which was captured in the early part of the war, was bought at auction in January last by the Maritime S.S. Limited (Messrs. William Thomas & Co., Ltd., of London, managers), for £23,000, which at that time was considered to be a very high price for the vessel, restricted as she was to certain trades, owing to the peculiarity of her arrangements. She has just been sold to the Russian Volunteer Fleet Association for over £100,000, so that her late owners have much to congratulate themselves on in the circumstances, especially after having had the use of the vessel for two-thirds of the year, and during a period of such freights as are at present current. The Russian Volunteer Fleet Association has also bought the steamship Farley, which was recently reported sold for £25,000.

Hankow Shipping Statistics.

The total number of shipping entered and cleared at Hankow for the quarter ended June 30, 1915 was 4,158 ships of 1,847,771 tons, being a decrease of 805 ships and 180,040 tons from the same quarter of the year before. Of the total 130 steamers of 230,431 tons were ocean steamers and 859 steamers of 1,097,700 tons river steamers. The nationality of the total was 38.3 per cent. British against 36.3 of the year before, 32.9 per cent. Chinese against 26.1 per cent., 25 per cent. Japanese against 25.7 per cent., and 17.8 per cent. American against 1.2 per cent. the year before.

"I AM ONE OF THE
SLACKERS."

Confession at a Munition Works Meeting.

A dramatic incident marked a meeting of munition workers on September 18 at the premises of the Hallamshire Steel and File Company, Sheffield, says the Yorkshire Observer.

After an eloquent address by Mr. Tom Wing, M.P., a shell worker, having his head, declared in a strong voice: "I am one of the slackers. I am going to admit it now. I have heard your version of things and realise how we stand. Let us try and pull ourselves together. If there has been a little bit of petty jealousy among the workers, let us now stand together and do our bit."

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Pang & Co.utta	Namsang	Sat., 6th Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 6th Nov. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN via W'wai	Cheongshing	Sun., 7th Nov. at d'light
HOIHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun., 7th Nov. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Sun., 7th Nov. at d'light
S'PORE & Sourabaya	Wingsang	Tues., 11th Nov. at d'light
MANILA	Fooshing	Tues., 9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
	Yuensang	Sat., 13th Nov. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.
‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanat, Datu, Simporan, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage.

Apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**
General Managers.
Telephone No. 215.

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer.	Date of Departure.
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TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,
TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10 Agents.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD
& ENGINEERING CO. OF
HONGKONG, Ltd.
TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS,
FORGEMASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.
THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
efficient results.

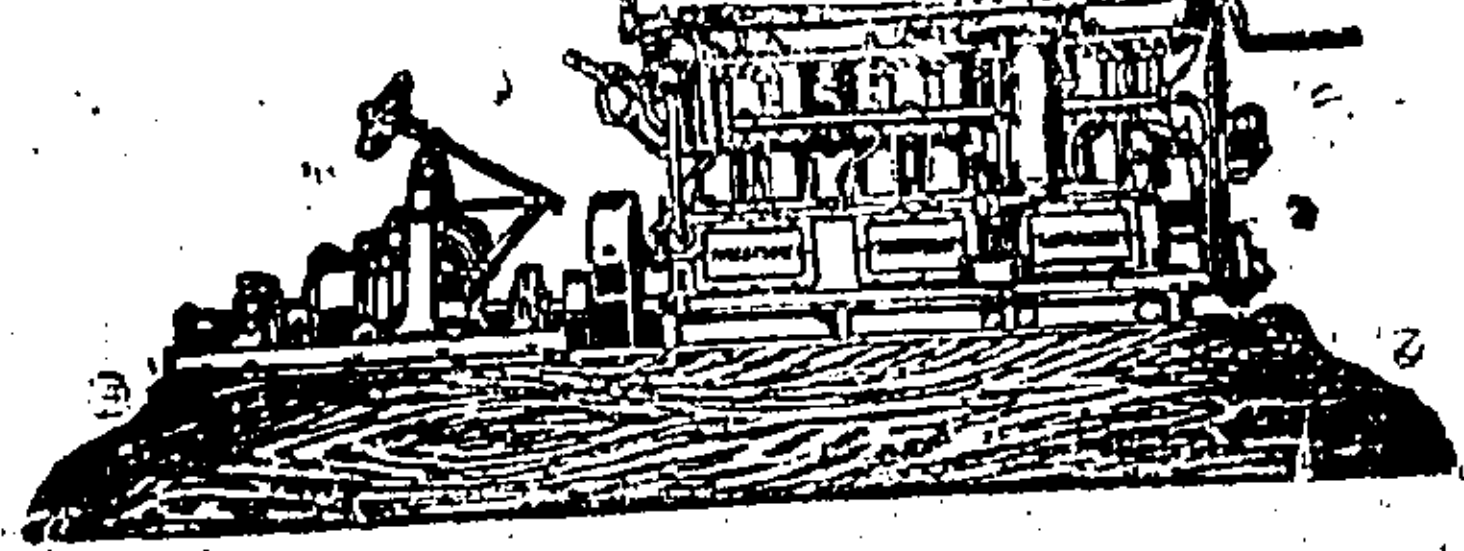
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: **JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.**

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.S. type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m.
to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, SHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telephone Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 22.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Novara	P. & O.	5. Nov.
Genoa and London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	5. Nov.
M'los, L'don via S'pore etc.	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	6. Nov.
L'don, B'bay via Usual P. of Call	Nellore	P. & O.	19. Nov.
London & Glasgow	O. of Bombay	B. L. L.	24. Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	Dairen M.	T. K. K.	5. Nov.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	9. Nov.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	10. Nov.
Ports via Japan	Hawai M.	B. L. L.	15. Nov.
V'ia, T'ma via M., K. & S'hai & Co.	Inverio	J. M. Co.	17. Nov.
San Francisco	Mexico City	J. M. Co.	E. of Nov.
Vancouver and Seattle	Inverio	J. M. Co.	1. Dec.
Boston & N. Y. via Suez Canal	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14. Dec.
San F'co via M'la & Japan & Co.	Persia	P. M. Co.	4. Jan.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.			

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4. Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	16. Nov.
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	18. Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	5. Nov.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham, Java	Maru	O. S. K.	5. Nov.
Penang & Colombo	Haimun	D. L. Co.	5. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Sardinia	P. & O.	6. Nov.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	6. Nov.
Manila	K'akura M.	N. Y. K.	8. Nov.
B'bay, via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Japan	D. S. Co.	9. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	9. Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	12. Nov.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	13. Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yuensang	P. & O.	13. Nov.
Manila	Namur	P. & O.	14. Nov.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Salamis	B. L. L.	25. Jan.
Mauritius and South African	Tijpanas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Ports	Tijbodas	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai			

TO SAIL

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The s.s. "INVERIC"

Capt. A. Wallace, 4,799 tons, will be despatched as above on
Wednesday, November 17, 1915.

For freight and further particulars apply to,

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, 9th Oct., 1915.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA
SUEZ CANAL.

The s.s. "INVERCLYDE."

about 1st December.

For freight and further particulars, please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong on March 10, 1916.

The T. K. K. s.s. SEIYO MARU 14,000
tons will sail from this port for Coronal
via Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Los
Angeles, Balboa, Colon, Panama, Colon,
Africa, Europe and Valparaiso on Wednes-
day, 10th November at noon.

The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU sailed
for San Francisco on the 11th October at
noon. This vessel will next leave Hong-
kong for San Francisco via usual ports of
call on Tuesday the 23rd Dec. at noon.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The R.M.S. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
Vancouver on Sunday the 17th Oct. due to
arrive at Hongkong on Friday the 12th
November.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s.
CHANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong
via usual Australian Ports, Zamboanga
and Manila on the 13th instant and may
be expected to arrive on or about 7th
November.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SARDINIA left Singa-
pore for this Port on the 2nd inst. after-
noon with the outward English Mail, and
is due here on the 7th instant at about
daylight.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Muttra, Br. s.s. 2,985, J. Kilpatrick, 27th Oct. Moji, 20th Oct. Gen.—D. S. & Co.	Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,289, P. Fumoto, 28th Oct.—Tientsin, 23rd Oct. Gen.—M.E.K.	Seiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,771, Y. Maki, 29th Oct.—Moji, 24th Oct. Gen.—T.K. K.	Hongkong, Br. s.s. 2,955, J. Maston, 30th Oct.—Singapore, 24th Oct. Gen.— Chinese.	Tjikembang, Dut. s.s. 5,089, N. V. W. Jur- riaans, 24th Oct.—Moji, 24th Oct. Gen.—J.O.J. L.	Rangoon Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,508, Nomura, 31st Oct.—Singapore, 24th Oct. Gen.—N.Y.K.	Wada Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,425, T. Asai, 31st Oct.—Moji, 25th Oct. Coal—S. & Co.	Nimbo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,559, M. Yedama- tsu, 1st Nov.—Pascoeran, 15th Oct. Sugar—J.O.J. L.	Namsang, Br. s.s. 2,397, H. E. Gilroy, 1st inst.—Moji, 29th ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,728, M. Peckwell, 3rd inst.—Bangkok, 21st ult. Gen.— Rice—J. M. & Co.	Haiyang, Br. s.s. 1,362, A. E. Hodgins, 3rd inst.—Singapore, 25th ult. Gen.— Chinese.	Loksang, Br. s.s. 97, D. W. Ritchie, 3rd inst.—Hobson, 30th ult. Gen.— J. M. & Co.	Novara, Br. s.s. 4,246, H. R. Hetherington, 3rd inst.—Yokohama, 25rd ult. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.	Kwongsang, Br. s.s. Richard, 2nd Nov.— Shanghai, 31st Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,253, V. McCall, 2nd inst.—Hobson, 28th Oct. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	Shidruka Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,869, M. Tera- wa, 2nd inst.—Seattle, 1st ult. Gen.—N.Y.K.
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Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Windon, Haddock, Kippers &c.
ALEXANDRA CAVE

TO SAIL

FOR VANCOUVER & SEATTLE.

The s.s. "MEXICO CITY."

about end of November.

For freight and particulars apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th Oct., 1915.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON & CLASCOW	City of Bombay	24th November.
LONDON & HULL	Kioto	18th December.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton.
Hongkong, 27th Oct. 1915.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ.

THE Steamship

For Freight etc. apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong 29th May, 1915

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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Codes Used: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	DEPTH OF KEEL BLOCKS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	111'	11' 6"	11' 6"	11' 6"	11' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	100'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	100'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
WAIKOE DOCK					
Craneship Dock	100'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
ABERDEEN					
East Dock	100'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"
Leisure Dock	100'	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"	10' 6"

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON
Telephone No. 101 K.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDING.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

M. DYER B.Sc., M.J.N., Kowloon Dock Hongkong

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1915

THE PERJURY CASE.

The Address to the Jury for Defence.

Addressing the Jury, in defence, in the perjury proceeding now being conducted before Sir William Rees Davies, in the Criminal Sessions, Mr. Jenkin said that when the evidence was taken at the Police Court, it was written down by the Magistrate and the man was not able to see it again. It was not read over to him either. They would see by Leung Taz Li's evidence the trouble the prosecution had gone to in springing a case to prove their point. They had produced this witness but the story that he had an interview with Hung Shin-ya in Canton and that the latter told him he had already taken a three thousand dollars share in the firm and he had paid his money; that was in the fourth, fifth or sixth month, did not agree with the facts. He said that at that time the father told him he had paid for his share and had got his share. Chan Chi-tong, the merry old man whose name was added to the part (laughter), said he intended to have a share and he agreed to take a share. Leung Sun-Li literally banged himself when he said the father told him he had paid the money. That had put to shame Leung Sun-Li by giving the lie (laughter) to the statement. The fact that the books of the firm for which Mr. Li himself was responsible showed it there in black and white that when it was paid for, it was on the 17th day of the second moon, a date subsequent to the date when Leung said he saw the father in Canton, showed something was wrong. That was the evidence they had in a case where a man was charged with perjury. He would shortly cease to address them and his friend would address them. When he was doing so he hoped the jury would bear in mind that Mr. Potter appeared for the Crown Attorney and he did not wish to have the man sent to gaol for any reason of his own, but he would put his views of the evidence before them impartially and then say "Gentlemen it is now for you to decide." That was his function and he was sure that in that customary way his friend would conduct the address. If he did that then no jury could say that on the evidence before them, the defendant was guilty.

Mr. Potter said he would try to live up to the standard set by his friend which was perfectly right, and as Crown counsel, endeavour impartially to put before them the evidence concerning charges against the defendant. They had heard for the first time that day, a statement made in very general terms that perhaps at the Police Court, defendant's evidence was misinterpreted or misunderstood. That was a line of defence never suggested when Mr. Lindsey was in the witness box nor was it suggested. When the interpreter was in the box, and if there was one thing absolutely essential for counsel to do was to put to the witness concerned, the point he was going to make so as the witness might deal with the point—either to refute it or give evidence in support of it. Mr. Lindsey told him (counsel) in re-examination that he was absolutely satisfied that the depositions, as put in, correctly contained the evidence of the defendant. And Mr. Lindsey understood Chinese and understood it sufficiently to be able to check the interpretation as he had told them. Therefore at the Police Court they had a double check. The Magistrate was listening to the questions put in Chinese to the witness, listening to the answer of the witness given in Chinese and then he heard those answers being turned into English by the inter-

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Police Reserve Orders issued today by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Promotions, Etc.
The Hon. C. S. P. has sanctioned the promotion of P. A. H. Hewitt to the rank of Crown Sergeant.

Joined.
G. Thornton, H. Gittins and P. C. Faithfull.

Equipment.
Members recently joined will be required to perform patrol duties without delay. They can obtain kit, etc. as follows:—

Blue Uniform from Nehr Din. Helmet and Cap from Noordin. Buttons, Badges, etc. from D. S. P.'s Office.

Rifles and ammunition through Musketry Sergeant Chinchen. "Duty Reminders" etc. from D. S. P.'s Office.

Parades, 5.30 p.m.
November 4—All N. J. Officers under D. S. P.

November 5—No. 3 Company and Recruits. Also all Recruits No. 1 Co.

November 9—Service Rifle Instruction for F. Co. firing on Wednesday, November 10.

pre-ter. Therefore, he thought if evidence was not to be taken in perjury charges in these courts because that evidence had to be interpreted, then the sooner they wiped out perjury as a crime in these courts, the better, because practically every case which came into a Court of Law in this Colony was conducted through the medium of an interpreter. "I made bold to say the cases in which you have evidence which does not require interpretation—the cases in which that occurs do not amount to a half per cent. of the cases tried in this Court." The impossible explanation, given deliberately, was this—and he wondered if it would be accepted—that he remembered word for word what Mr. Nolan said to him on the twelfth day of May when he swore that affidavit, but the interpreter at the Police Court used different phraseology and therefore he denied it. That was an impossible explanation for several reasons. First of all he (counsel) defied any man to remember for three months the exact words which were read out to him when he went to swear an affidavit and at a time when there was no earthly reason why he should think about them and keep them in his brain. The second reason he would give them was that he supposed in Chinese as in every other language there was a correct way of interpreting words in making payments and receipts. He did not know if there were different words that would express. If there were a few different words they would convey to the Chinese mind the meaning that the English words would convey to our minds—payments and receipts. Then it must be the case for the defence that they were either different words and that the Police Court interpreter used different words from Mr. Nolan, or else it must be the case for the defence that the court interpreter did not interpret properly, but neither of those cases were put forward when Mr. Lindsey and the Police Court interpreter were in the box. Had they challenged the interpretation they could, in the presence of the Chief Interpreter Mr. Nolan—who as Mr. Jenkin had said was the best interpreter in the Colony—have had the paragraph read and he would have said whether the interpretation was proper or not.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT.

A Fine Programme at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

The concert held last night at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home was a thoroughly bright little affair. "Any tendency that this particular class of concert may have to developing into the village entertainment, with aquire, parson and 'quality' very much to the fore, was, in this case, successfully banished by the joyously unconventional performances of H.E. the Governor, Mrs. Villiers Smyth and Mr. R. Sutherland—to say nothing of Captain Campbell, whose piping was received with the heartiest and most appreciative applause.

His Excellency's Irish recitation—"Le Fanu's 'Phandrig Cro-boore'"—was given in magnificent style, with a good deal of genuine feeling, and it deserved every inch of the prolonged applause which was accorded it. The audience insisting on his re-appearance, he gave a brief series of racy Irish yarns in his own particular "way," to the great delight of all present.

Mrs. Villiers Smyth sang very prettily "Somewhere a Voice is Calling" and, as an encore, proceeded to captivate the house with quite easily the best rendering we have ever heard of the popular American ditty: "Get Out and Get Under." In the second part of the programme Mrs. Smyth gave "The Breeze, Briny Sea" and "What's it got to do with You?" with much cleverness and spirit. Her duet with Captain Villiers Smyth was received with equal enthusiasm, and once more the audience demanded an encore.

The Hon. Mr. Oland Severn sang very sweetly "The Thorn" and "Come Lasses and Lads" and "Maid of Athens," while Mr. Muriel added still further to his popularity as a vocalist in "The Sea" and "The Yeomen of England"—both of which were lengthily encored.

Mr. R. Sutherland was quite great in the "entertaining" line, and gave a show immeasurably superior to the average professional turn seen in Hongkong. Indeed his Scots "Village Concert" was perfect of its kind.

Mr. George Grimbale accompanied very efficiently throughout.

DAY BY DAY.

A Lecture on "The Moon."
The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald will deliver a lecture at the University at 8.30 this evening. His subject being "The Moon."

By Means of a Trick.
Mr. J. H. Gardner, Solicitor, intimated that a case would shortly come for hearing concerning a Chinese who had been arrested on a charge of obtaining \$430 by means of a trick.

Hongkong University.
The Hongkong University have circulated a leaflet referring to special courses to be held in the Faculty of Arts, made up of two courses. The lectures, which will be of an advanced nature, will deal with banking, currency, organisation of capital and labour, accounting and commercial law. They are intended to follow on the instruction given at the Technical Institute, and not to replace them, the leaflet announces.

Capt. Bostock.
Captain Archibald Thomas Bostock, 14th Northumberland Fusiliers, who died on September 30 in France from wounds received in action, was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Bostock, of the Causeway, Hants, and was 33 years of age. When war broke out he was in China holding a good post as engineer on the Canton to Hankow Railway. This post he resigned and, travelling through Siberia, returned to this country and obtained his commission. He had previously served in the Boer War with the Suffolk Yeomanry. Of Mr. and Mrs. Bostock's five remaining sons, four are serving with the Colours.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

(From Our Correspondent.)

(Continued from Yesterday.)

London, September 17.
In Syria Bay.

A grim and thrilling impression of the fierce fighting at the Dardanelles is conveyed by the diary of a British officer who is serving out there with the Army Service Corps. He sent the diary home to his wife, and the following extracts are worth quoting. Writing on the morning of the 9th August he says: "The thing looks like being a complete success." He says referring to that great attack which only just failed of success after the Syria Bay landing. Afterwards appeared the following extracts: "Personally I am delighted, not only because this means the thing we have all been waiting for, but because it puts an end to the shelling of our poor little beach—at present covered almost every yard of it with wounded. Even the approach to the office is crowded with poor chaps lying on stretchers waiting to be taken off to the hospital ships. For the last hour I have been doing amateur medical orderly—keeping flies off and giving water. Everyone is helping to do something. Issuing of rations is suspended for a day or two as the troops are living on the reserve depots we have been building up in the advance gullies. The whole aspect is suddenly changed for the better, and Constantinople no longer seems merely a vision of a city. Prisoners have been pouring in all the morning. There are said to be 2,000 Turks taken already, as the whole attack was a complete surprise. . . . They (the Australians) are a wonderful game lot. The amazing pluck of the wounded last night teaches one a lesson in the art of sticking to one's job. I have seen men this morning with cheerful grins on their faces when one would think they would be groaning with pain. Our own men are doing quite well, also, and there is a sort of emulation between them and the Australians to 'go it' a little more than each other." He continues the letter in the afternoon thus: "Have got very little more reliable information in the course of the morning. Lonesome Pine Ridge is still unoccupied, and of the 7th Australian Light Horse, who were the leading attacking force, 750 strong, only two are said to remain. The machine gun fire is terrific. The Naval bombardment has had to stop on account of a misty wind suddenly springing up. The ship's guns have not been at all busy to-day so far. "The general progress is considered satisfactory, but not so good as it was." Twenty-four hours later he resumes the narrative: "The whole show hinges on the taking of Hill 971, which commands the Narrows and is the key to the situation. For three days now they have been assaulting this hill in great style, and have 6,000 troops at work. Each day they are said to be nearer the top; but nothing final seems to come in. The one obvious thing is the procession of stretchers which goes past us all day to the piers for embarkation to the hospital ships. They are so brave, these poor chaps, and complain so very little that one begins to take them as a matter of course. The Ambulance Service is amazing, but, of course, nothing could cope with such an awful rush of casualties. The A. S. C. sort of lends a hand where it can. I seem to have been living the last three days in a welter of blood and the awful part of it is I am getting absolutely indifferent. It is impossible to walk anywhere on the beach near the office

SERIOUS STABBING CASE.

and Attempted Suicide.

At the Police Court this morning a charge of assault was preferred against a Chinese who it was alleged had stabbed a fellow country man no less than seven times in the region of the breast and shoulder.

The facts as outlined by the inspector in charge of the case were that defendant and complainant were travelling companions on a Japanese ship, from Singapore to Hongkong. During the voyage defendant acted very strangely, and made an attempt to throw himself overboard in consequence of which he was placed in irons for several days. On arrival in the Colony the man deposited \$200 in a bank and gave the receipt to his friend (complainant) for safe keeping. The two afterwards spent the night at a boarding house, and in the early hours of the morning defendant awoke complainant, and in a frenzy demanded the receipt. A struggle ensued in which defendant stabbed complainant.

The inspector added that the man's mind seemed to be deranged and he asked for a remand in order that he may be medically examined. Mr. Lindsey granted a remand.

without having to stop over stretchers the whole time. You try to give a drink to a chap who is obviously dying—and he does before you can do it. I can't remember the day when I first began to recognise the look of a dying man, but I can tell now, although I had never seen anyone die before I came here. Of course, one's view of matters on the beach is entirely out of proportion—as far as we know the losses may be quite low as compared with the result achieved. We have nothing to do with anything except food, and our official job is to obtain this and to distribute it through the proper channels; but it is out of the question not to have a burning curiosity in the result. Are we winning? that is the question you ask and everyone asks you. You ask the wounded how things are going before you ask 'em how they are or whether they'd like a drink. Never have I felt a more intense emotion than in desiring a satisfactory victory here. It is of such great importance that we should take and keep 971—with out it the whole show is useless, and we might just as well withdraw from the Peninsula. It is really very strange to be mixed up in this huge battle and to realise that one is as much an integral part of the huge slaughter machine as a rifle is of the soldier who carries it. Nothing else will be quite the same afterwards. Business, home life, one's friends, and all the social paraphernalia seem so extraordinarily insignificant. You tell me in the only letter received for a fortnight of—'a christening. I can't understand it being of any importance one way or the other. Even the question of God or no God doesn't matter at all, compared with the immense importance of getting Hill 971 or with life out here generally. The thought of 971 is with you all day and night. I would rather never leave here at all than go without knowing we've that hill. I wish I were in the infantry or that A. W. B. were here with his battery. The writer closes his letter on the morning of August 11 without having any definite news—only rumours of victory, of which it was impossible to get confirmation.

A SUNKEN JUNK.

Summary Court Action.

In the Summary Court, this morning, the Hop Wo Yuen firm sued Leung Koon Shing, for the sum of \$68, being the amount due for goods sold and delivered—a sunken junk.

Mr. B. C. Faithfull appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant. Before completely closing his case Mr. Faithfull said that when the case was before his Lordship on the last occasion, his Lordship thought it was essential to justice that the attendance of a witness who Mr. Kong Sing described as afraid to come to Court and say who bought the sunken junk, and a subpoena was issued. He (Mr. Faithfull) had got the owner of the sunken junk to come to Court voluntarily, and he would say that the receipt produced was the one for the sale of the junk and that he sold it to plaintiff.

The witness then went into the box and said the boat was now smashed. After it was sunk he raised it and took it to the shore of Ty-sun-tuk. The boat was not serviceable so he sold it to Chan Mau. The latter was a ship-breaker, buyer, repairer and caulker. He received \$80 for the boat. The receipt produced was for the \$80 he was paid. He also sold a sail, wheel for the sail and some hardware.

By Mr. Kong Sing:—At the time his junk was sent to Stanley, he owed Chan Yau, of Soakikwan, about \$90. He told Chan Yau that his junk was sunk. He towed the boat from Stanley to Ty-sun-tuk. She was then above water. When he was paid the \$80 he did not pay Chan Yau anything. He paid for the towing and the employees wages. He never saw the junk again so he could not say when the sail was taken off.

His Lordship entered judgment for the defendant with costs; immediate execution.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs Polishwalla and Kotwall in their report state:—

Our last circular is dated the 22nd ult. per mail steamer Mals. There has been no redeeming feature to the market which has continued dull and uninteresting the fortnight throughout. The disappointing character of enquiries from the countries, which now appear to be well-fed, coupled with the impending change in the political atmosphere of Peking, does not inspire dealers with confidence.

In the circumstances, first-hand transactions have again been insignificant, the aggregate of the turn-over being well under 1,200 bales. Clearances have not been so satisfactory as during the preceding period.

The Bombay market is reported quiet and on the easy side, with re-sales showing a drop of Rs 3-4 per bale.

Total sales 1,200 bales. Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 62,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail Steamer Nellore and extra Steamers Moyo and Rangoon Mara from Bombay, and Steamer Danera from Calcutta have brought in 12,938 bales for Hongkong, and 11,087 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, coast ports &c. nil.

Shanghai.—Continues quiet, with a very small business passing. Japanese Yarn.—A very small business has been done with a decline of 3 to 4¢ per bale.

Raw Cotton.—No sales in Bengal or Chinese. Quotation, Bengal at \$22 to 27 and Chinese \$29 to \$34 per picul.

ENTRIES FOR THE GYMKHANA.

RUN ON NOVEMBER 13.

Gymkhana Stakes.
Aldwyob, Baroda Chief, Dan-robin, Roman Chief, Maybey, Orstellan, Tinker.

Five Furlongs Race.
Skely (late Skush), Bayonet (late Ideal Dahlia), Duke Dahlia, Sixon Chief, Winning Hazard, Danrobin, Oligwyn, Castellon, Soldier.

Polo Pony Stakes.
Some Kid, Bastook, Winanton Redshank, Fluke, Scottish Chief, Corban, James Pigg.

Once Round Handicap.
Skelp, Baroda Chief, Mascotte, Danrobin, Roman Chief, Shabrang, Castellon, Tinker.

Ladies' Nomination Half-Mile Distance Handicap.
Some Kid, Bastook, Winanton, Benamoh, Redshank, Skelp, Duke Dahlia, Winning Hazard, Sling, Rozario, Oligwyn, Buttercup, Fluke, Scottish Chief, Corban, James Pigg.

One and a Quarter Mile Race.
Bayonet, Baroda Chief, Laxon Chief, Mascotte, Roman Chief, Maybey, Shabrang, Tinker.

WAR ITEMS.

Socialist Congress a Fiasco.
Zurich, September 14. The secret conference at Bern between Independent Socialists from twelve countries, with the object of forming a new international Socialist union, has proved a fiasco. The Swiss Socialist party declined to participate, as no real organised forces of labour in any belligerent country were represented.

German Food Supplies.
Amsterdam, September 14.—According to a Berlin telegram, the Federal Council, in a decree of yesterday's date, prescribes that cereals and products of every kind from abroad, not including the occupied territories, must henceforward be delivered to the Central Purchase Co. (Ltd.), Berlin, on conditions fixed by the Imperial Chancellor.

Treatment of Prisoners of War.
Rome, September 14.—The Observatore Romano, the official Papal organ, states that owing to the intervention of the Vatican, France has agreed to improve the condition of the German prisoners at Dahomey by transferring them to healthier regions. On the other hand, Germany has suppressed the reprisal camps of Neunkirchen. The German Government has thanked the Pope for his philanthropic mediation.

Double Disaster of Torpedoed Turkish Battleship.
Rome, September 14.—A correspondent writing from Athens to the Corriere d'Italia, says that the loss of the Turkish battleship Harredin Barbarossa, which was torpedoed by a British submarine, was especially disastrous to the Turks, as the warship had on board nine thousand boxes of munitions which she was carrying to Gallipoli. It was also the largest and probably the last stock of purely German munitions which the Turks had left in Constantinople.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

BANK HOLIDAYS.
In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912 the EX-CHANGE BANKS will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY and WEDNESDAY the 8th and 10th inst.

PUBLIC AUCTION

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **TUESDAY, the 9th November, 1915,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street. (For account of the concerned) **A Large Quantity of Superior Wines and Spirits** comprising:

HOCK—Marobrunner, Liebfraumilch, Niersteiner, Hochheimer, Piesporter, Braunberger, etc.

CLARET—Mouton Rothschild, Chat Palmer, St. Julien, etc.

SPIRITS—Whisky, Brandy, Bols Gin, Rum.

LIQUEURS—Dom, Creme de Menthe, Green and Yellow Chartreuse, Apricot and Blackberry Brandy, Curacao, Creme de Vanille, Vermouth, etc., etc.

Also
20 cases Hocht Champagne (Extra Dry) qts.
30 " John Begg's Whisky
8000 " Reina Victoria " Cigars
1500 " "Perfecto" Cigars
3000 " "High Life" Cigars
10,000 " "London" Cigars
5000 " German Cigars.
On view from Saturday, the 6th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

Fixtures for 1915.

OPENING CRUISE:—Saturday November 6th.

PROGRAMME.

- 1.45 p.m. Sailing Race:—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.
 - 2.00 p.m. Cruiser Race.
 - 3.30 p.m. Rowing:—Race for Ladies' Pair Oars.
 - 4.00 p.m. Ladies' Sailing Race:—All Classes R.H.K.Y.C. Racing Boats.
- The Starting Line for Events 1 and 2 will be off the Hongkong Club and, for Events 3 and 4, off the Club House, (R.H.K.Y.C.) North Point. The Finishing Line for All Events is at the Club House (R.H.K.Y.C.).

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIPS.

November 13th:—First Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 27th:—Second Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

December 4th:—Third Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

December 11th:—Fourth Race Handicap and One Design Classes.

November 21st:—First Race Cruisers.

December 12th:—Second Race Cruisers.

D. K. BLAIR,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.

SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd. are prepared to quote prices for best quality Silimpopon Coal trimmed into Bunkers at Sebatik or Sandakan (British North Borneo).

Silimpopon Coal compares favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at Sebatik or Sandakan exclusively for Silimpopon Coal (either cargo or Bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay, (Sebatik Harbour) Prices, and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
Agents Cowie Harbour Coal Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments at **ALEXANDRA CAFE,** Oper till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, HONGKONG.

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMANN
PRESENTS

HORACE GOLDIN

The World's Acknowledged Master of Mystery
and

LONDON COMPANY OF VAUDEVILLE ARTISTES
INCLUDING

Miss BARBARA BABINGTON, London's Ballad Vocalist,
LEYWOOD & NORELL, Australian Burlesque Impressionists,
Misses HAY & CRAWFORD, Singers & Dancers Extraordinary,
GOSWARD, Inimitable Musical Tramp and
20 Charming Lady Singers & Dancers.

Special Matinee Saturday Nov. 13 at 4 p.m.

OPINING NIGHT ON MONDAY, NOV. 8TH.

Plans open at MOUTRIES.

Prices as usual.

Doors Open 8.30 p.m.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 5.

The Enthralling Drama.

in 4 parts:

"WHEN ROME RULED."

A Picture Full of Exciting Scenes.

Also

THE GREAT WAR 1914-15:

"WITH THE TROOPS IN THE FOREST OF ARCONNE."

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.

Seal Hunting—

A Very Interesting Picture.

BIJOU THEATRE.

November 3 and 4

The Three-part Sensational Drama

"THE LION-TAMER'S REVENGE."

Also the

GAUMONT WAR GRAPHIC,

etc., etc.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 5

BENEFIT NIGHT IN AID OF

THE BRITISH RED CROSS FUND.

(Special Programme)

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FORD MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES,
DRY BATTERIES, OPTIMUS STOVES,
BLOW LAMPS, TOOL SETS, SPEEDOMETERS,
MOTOR BOAT HORNS, TYRES, MEGAPHONES,
ROYAL TYPEWRITERS, MARINE ENGINES,
STATIONARY ENGINES, ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS,
CANVAS, MOTOR BOATS.

Machine Office, Ground Floor.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.

THE BEST MEALS SERVED IN
HONGKONG \$1.00

EITHER A LA CARTE OR TABLE D'HOTE.

Oysters, Kippers & Smoked Fillet Haddock, Our Fried Fish
(with Chip Potatoes is Par Excellence.

We serve only Liptons No. 1 Tea & Choicest Cakes made with
best Table Butter only.

You should not fail to give us a Trial.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON

15, Morrison Hill Road

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb.	19	
Prime Cut	lb.	21	
Roast—Shiu	lb.	19	
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	lb.	19	
Breast—Ngau Lam	lb.	17	
Soup—Tong Yuk	lb.	15	
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	lb.	20	
do.,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	lb.	30	
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	lb.	24	
Bullock's Brains—No	per set	10	
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50	
corned—Ham Ngau Li	each	60	
Head—Ngau Tau	lb.	1.00	
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb.	14	
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	lb.	20	
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each	11	
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	lb.	11	
Thill—Ngau Mei	lb.	18	
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb.	13	
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	lb.	8	
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tan-keuk	set	\$1.00	
Mutton Chop—Yeung Fui Kwat	lb.	25	
Leg—Yeung Fui	lb.	24	
Shoulder—Yeung Shan	lb.	27	
Saddle	lb.	27	
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	per set	24	
Brains—Chu No	lb.	13	
Feet—Chu Keuk	lb.	13	
Fry—Chu Chap	lb.	15	
Head—Chu Tau	lb.	16	
Heart—Chu Sam	each	11	
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	lb.	18	
Liver—Chu Kon	lb.	24	
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	lb.	28	
Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	lb.	28	
Leg—Chu Fui	lb.	20	
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20	
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	8	
Heart—Yeung Sam	each	8	
Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	lb.	12	
Liver—Yeung Kon	lb.	12	
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsai	lb.	22	
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	lb.	20	
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	lb.	26	
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	lb.	19	
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	lb.	20	
Lard—Chu Yau	lb.	20	

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb.	35	
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	lb.	34	
Ducks—Ap	lb.	32	
Doves—Pan Kau	lb.	18	
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	20	
(fresh)—	lb.	36	
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb.	42	
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	lb.	30	
Geese—Ngo	lb.	24	
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each	28	
Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	lb.	25	
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each	22	
Turkeys, Cook—Fo Kai K'g	lb.	60	
Hen—No	lb.	45	
Pheasant—Shan F	lb.	75	
Quail—Om Chan	lb.	25	
Partridge—Che Ku	lb.	65	

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu	lb.	16	
Bream—Pin Yu	lb.	18	
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	lb.	15	
Carp—Li Yu	lb.	20	
Catfish—Chik Yu	lb.	12	
Codfish—Mau Yu	lb.	14	
Crabs—Hoi	lb.	26	
Cuttle Fish—Mok Yu	lb.	16	
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	lb.	12	
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	lb.	13	
Dog Fish—Tui To Sha	lb.	10	
Fish Conger—Hoi Man	lb.	13	
Fish water—Tam Sui Yu	lb.	18	
Fish, Yellow—Wong Sin	lb.	32	
Frog—Tin Kai	lb.	33	
Garoupa—Shak Pan	lb.	40	
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	lb.	16	
Herrings—Tao Pak	lb.	20	
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	lb.	20	
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	lb.	18	
Loach—Wu Yu	lb.	26	
Lobsters—Lung Ha	lb.	28	
Mackerel—Chi Yu	lb.	20	
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	lb.	32	
Mullet—Chai Yu	lb.	16	
Oysters—Shang Ho	lb.	22	
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	lb.	12	
Perch—Tan Lo	lb.	18	
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	lb.	16	
Plaice—Pan Yu	lb.	15	
Pomfret, Black—Hak Ohong	lb.	26	
Pomfret, White—Pak Ohong	lb.	28	
Prawns—Ming Ha	lb.	38	
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	lb.	10	
Rock Fish—Shak Kau Kung	lb.	15	
Roach—Chan Yu	lb.	12	
Salmon—Ma Yu	lb.	30	
Shark—Sha Yu	lb.	7	
Skate—Fo Yu	lb.	8	
Shrimps—Ha	lb.	25	
Snapper—Lap Yu	lb.	23	
Soles—Tat Sha Yu	lb.	26	
Tench—Wan Yu	lb.	16	
Turbot—Oho How Yu	lb.	18	
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	lb.	60	

FRUITS.

Almonds—Bang Yan	lb.	35	
Apples (California)—Kam Shau Ping Kho	lb.	18	
(Chetoo)—Tin Chan Ping Kho	lb.	18	

Meat.

Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	lb.	3	
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu	lb.	1	
Chestnuts, Chinese—Foong Lut	lb.	1	
Coconuts—Yeung To	each	12	
Grapes—Po Tai Tsz	lb.	30	
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	lb.	8	
América—Kam Shan Liang Mung	lb.	10	
Lichees Dried—Lai Chi, small Sione	lb.	28	
Fresh	lb.	5	
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ohing	lb.	8	
Sweet	lb.	5	
Pears, (American), Kiu San Shoot Lay	lb.	10	
(Canton), Cookina—Sha Li	lb.	10	
Peanuts—Fa Shang	lb.	10	
Plantain—Tai Chia	lb.	14	
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	lb.	14	
Pumelo, Siam—Chim Lo Yau	each	14	
Shanghai—Lo Kwai	lb.	15	
Walnuts—Hop To	lb.	15	
Green—Sang Hop Tuo	lb.	15	
Water Melon—(Am.)—Kom San Sai Kwa	each	1	

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb.	8	
Chouk	lb.	8	
Beans, (French), Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb.	8	
(French) Shanghai—Sheung Hai Pin	lb.	8	
Sprout—Ah Choi	lb.	8	
Long—Tau Kok	lb.	10	
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau	each	8	
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	lb.	8	
Brijala, Green—Ching Yuan Kwa	lb.	8	
Red—Hung Ke	lb.	8	
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	lb.	10	
Cabbage, Shanghai—Ye Tsai	lb.	14	
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	lb.	8	
Carrots—Kam Shan	lb.	8	
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsai	lb.	25	
Chillies Dried—Kon Lap Chiu	lb.	8	
Red—Hung Fa Chiu	lb.	8	
Green—Ching Lap Chiu	lb.	10	
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	lb.	8	
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each	2	
Garlic—San Tan	lb.	8	
Ginger, young—Sun Tse Keung	lb.	6	
old—Lo Keung	lb.	9	
Horseradish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	lb.	12	
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each	1	
Lettuce—Yeung Shang Tsai	lb.	6	
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	lb.	6	
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	lb.	8	
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Oho Ko	lb.	35	
Musk Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each	1	
Okroas	lb.	1	
Onions Bombay—Yeung Ohong Tau	lb.	8	
Green—Shang Ohong	lb.	6	
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	lb.	7	
Parsley—Kun Tsai	lb.	8	
Green Peas—Ching Tau	lb.	1	
Potatoes, Sweet—Pan Shu	lb.	3	
Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	lb.	3	
Japan—Yat Pan Shu Tsai	lb.	3	
American—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	3	
Fochoo—Fao-chow Shu Tsai	lb.	3	
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	lb.	3	
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	lb.	5	
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	lb.	1	
Sage—Tao So	lb.	1	
Shallots—Kon Chung Tau	lb.	8	
Spinach—Yin Tsai	lb.	5	
Tomatoes—Pan Ko	lb.	6	
Taro—Wu Tau	lb.	6	
Turnips Panti, (Long)—Lo Pak	lb.	4	
English—Yeung Lo Pak	lb.	4	
Vegetable Marrow—Chit wa	lb.	4	
(American)—Kam-san Jhit E w	lb.	4	
Water Cress—Sai Yeung Tsai	lb.	12	
Lily root—Lin Ngau	lb.	6	
Yams—Ta Shu	lb.	6	
English—Yeung Kan Choi	lb.	1	
Tau	lb.	1	

生口

	Mushrooms, Fresh, —Shang Uho Ko	...	...	...
	Musk Melon. Amer. —Kam-san Hong Kwa	...	...	each
仔雞	Okraes	...	...	lb
雞綠	Onions Bombay, —Yeung Ohong Tau	...	...	"
鴨	Green, —Shang Ohong	...	...	"
焗斑	" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Ohong Tau	...	...	"
蛋斑	Parsley, —Kun Tsai	...	...	lb.
	Green Peas, —Ching Tau	...	...	lb.
雞	Potatoes, Sweet, —Pan Shu	...	...	"
知南河	" Shanghai, —Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	...	...	"
和	" Japan, —Yut Pan Shu Tsai	...	...	"
白	" American, —Fa Ki Shu Tsai	...	...	"
口	" Foochow, —Fao-chow Shu Tsai	...	...	"
銀沙	Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	...	...	"
銀沙	Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tsai	...	...	"
公雞	Rhubarb (Fresh), —Tai Wong	...	...	"
鷄	Sage, —Tao So	...	...	"
山	Shallots, —Kon Chung Tau	...	...	"
鴨	Spinach, —Yin Tsai	...	...	"
鴨	Tomatoes, —Pan Ko	...	...	"
鴨	Taro, —Wu Tau	...	...	"
	Turnips Panti, (Long), —Lo Pak	...	...	"
	" English, —Yeung Lo Pak	...	...	"
魚	Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	...	...	"
魚	" (American), —Kam-san Jhit Ew	...	...	"
魚	Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Tsai	...	...	"
魚	Lily root, —Lin Ngau	...	...	"
魚	Yams, —Ta Shu	...	...	"
魚	English, —Yeung Kan Choi	...	...	"

COMMERCIAL.

Final Jute Forecast.
At Calcutta the final Jute forecast shows a decrease of 3,100,000 bales, or 20.4 per cent., compared with the last year. Western Bengal decreased 21.4 per cent., Northern 27.7, Eastern Bengal 23.5, Coromandel 40.5, Bihar and Orissa 12.7, Assam 4.9. The deshi crop is good in Northern Bengal, moderately good in Eastern Bengal, not very good, especially in the lowlands owing to abnormal rise of the rivers, and excessive rain. Decreased sowing is due principally to the low prices which obtained last year after the outbreak of war.

Calcutta Trade.
The latest report shows that the arrival by rail into Calcutta during the week ending 4th September, 1915, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, increased in the case of wheat (3,100 tons as against 1,800 tons), rice (2,400 tons as against 1,300 tons), jute (21,000 tons as against 8,000 tons) hides and skins (370 tons as against 110 tons) and tea (1,400 tons as against 700 tons). There was a decrease, however, in the arrivals of coal and coke (84,000 tons as against 100,000 tons). As usual, the bulk of the arrivals of wheat and coal and coke was by the E. I. Railway and of jute and tea by the E. B. S. Railway. Taking the same periods into account, the exports by sea from Calcutta showed large increases in jute (16,000 tons against 6,000 tons) and gunnies (17 million bags against 3 millions). The quantity of wheat exported this week was 1 ton against 44 tons in the corresponding week of last year.

The Tin Market.
Interest in tin was quite a negligible factor last week, says *The Standard* of September 23, and in a narrow market values receded under a very moderate turnover. Reports respecting the tinplate trade were again discouraging, and although Eastern shipments will keep within 5,000 tons for the month there was no feature favourable to forward buying. At the same time sellers were rather reserved on expectations of a good statistical showing at the end of the month, and the current week opened with some recovery in rates, each tin being very well controlled. American advices report a good demand from domestic consumers at full prices, and although the metal is now being shipped direct from the East to the United States, a normal exchange might not be altogether without effect upon the market here. Latest Eastern cables report sales at better rates, and the London market, without being active, has maintained a good undertone on light offerings. To-day the market ruled very quiet, and closed £1 2s. 6d. down on selling pressure, in sympathy with copper.

Sungei Dangar Rubber.
The report of the Sungei Dangar (Malay) Rubber Company, Limited, states that no additions were made to the planted acreage, but seven acres have been deducted from the older plantings to cover the size of swamps under-estimated and additional land occupied by buildings. The following are the acreage figures as at June 30:—Rubber planted, 1909, 200 acres; rubber planted, 1910, 791 acres; rubber planted, 1912, 408 acres; rubber planted, 1913, 98 acres; buildings and roads, 7 acres; reserve and waste land, 537 acres; total, 2,041 acres. No tapping was done during the year, but a recommencement has been made as from July 1, and it is estimated that a crop of 30,000 lbs. will be harvested for the 12 months to June 30, 1916. Considering the disturbed conditions, the labour position has been fairly satisfactory. During the latter months of the year under review a shortage was felt, but steps are being taken to remedy this. The visiting agent's latest report (July, 1915), states that all the fields are looking fresh and healthy and comments favourably on the tapping and manufacturing work. Weeding is backward in parts, but the increase in the labour force which is being arranged should enable all estate works to be kept up to date in future.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest Since 14th May, 1915 to now	1915. Lowest Since 14th May, 1915 to now	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp. £830	£73/10/-	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	845 x div. 790 c. div.	£22/3/- at 1/9 5/16 equal to \$24.21 for 1/2 year 30/6/15	
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. 425	a.	10,000	\$250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	425	360	Final of \$4 a/o 1913. Interim of \$18 a/o 1914.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd. 175	n.	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	175	160	Interim of 12 1/2 p.c. for 1914
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd. 4955	n.	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$97 1/2	\$855	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$5 making \$55 for 1913 and Interim of \$30 for 1914
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd. 255	b.	12,000	\$100	60	210 April	192 1/2 Jan.	255	225	Final of \$15 mak. \$18 for 1913 & Int. of \$3 for 1914
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 157 1/2	a.	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	163	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd. 420	n.	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	420	385	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. 87 1/2	b.	20,000	\$50	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	91	45	\$4 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd. 19	b.	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	23	19	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts. for year ending 31.12.14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. 154	a.	60,000	\$5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	159	96	\$6 p.c. on p. & 3 p.c. on d. a. for year 1914. Shares quoted ex 9 p.c. div. in H'kong from 23.9.15 an interim div. of 6 p.c. on the combined shares paid in London 23.9.15
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. 87 1/2	b.	3,797,610	£1	all	106/- Feb.	70/- Sept.	90/- x div. 82/- x div.		Final of 5/- (Coupon No 24) making 7/- for 1914
Star Ferry Company, Ltd. 39	a.	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	39	32	\$1.50 per share and bonus of 40 cents per share for year ending 30.4.15
Refineries.									
China S. Refining Co., Ltd. 127 1/2	b.	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	134	111	\$3 for 1912
Luzon S. Refining Co., Ltd. 37 1/2	n.	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	46	27 1/2	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Adm'n'tion 30/-	a.	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33/6 Dec.	33/6	30/-	Interim of 1/- account year ending 30.6.15 (Coupon No. 5.)
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. 3.40	b.	200,000	£1	all	3.10 Jan.	1.50 Nov.	4	3 1/2	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd. 28/-	n.	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	28/-	1/- interim a/o 1915 paid 12.7.15
Ural Caspian 37/6	n.	796,566	£1	all	56/6	21/3	41	37/6	1/- interim 1915
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. 77	b.	60,000	\$50	all	69 Jan.	73 Nov.	81 1/2	68	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd. 85	b.	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	88 1/2	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd. 60	b.	55,700	t. 100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	63 1/2	49 ex div.	Tls. 3 for year ending 30.4.15
Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd. 90	b.	36,000	t. 100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	93 1/2	80	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands 1.94	a.	13,000	t. 100	t. 100	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. 109	a.	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	116	112	\$2.50 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Land Investment Co. 109	a.	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	111 x div.	108	\$3 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd. 57	a.	150,000	\$10	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	6.10	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd. 40	b.	6,000	\$50	30	45 1/2 Jan.	44 Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands 105	a.	79,000	t. 50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	106	101	Dividend of 6 p.c. for year ending 30.6.15
West Point Building Co., Ltd. 72	b.	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	100	100	\$2 for half year ending 30.6.15
H'kong Central Estates 100	n.	10,000	\$100	all					\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. 162 1/2	b.	20,000	t. 50	all	138 July	125 May	180	152 1/2	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14
Hongkong Cotton Co. 9.40	a.	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 Mar.	7 June	9.40	7	50 cents 31.7.08
Kung Yik 13 1/4	b.	75,000	t. 10	all	14 1/2 Jan.	11 Mar.	17	13 1/4	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14
Laou Kung Mow 79	n.	8,000	t. 100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	89	80	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai 1.89 1/2	n.	40,000	t. 50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	105	90	Dividend of Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.6.15
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd. 10	b.	60,000	\$12	all	12 May	10 Dec.	10	10	85 cents for 1914
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. 4.80	n.	50,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares) 4.80	n.	50,000	\$5	all	4.50 July	4 April	4 1/4	4 1/4	6% for year ending 28.2.06
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd. 9.80	b.	125,000	\$10	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	10.10	8.00	70 cts. for 1914
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. 3.32 1/2	a.	40,000	7 1/2	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	34	\$1.25 for year ending 31.7.15
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. 10 1/2	b.	400,000	\$10	all	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	11	6.70	50 cts. for 1914
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. 4.44 1/2	b.	60,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	45	39	\$2.00 per share for 1914
Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd. 1.180	b.	6,000	\$25	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	184	Interim of \$2 account 1915
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd. 3.94 1/2	a.	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	34 1/2	25	Interim \$1 for year ending 30.6.15
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. 5 1/2	a.	325,000	5/-	all	13 1/2 July	7 Feb.	5.90	4.80 x div.	\$10 % for 1914
Langkate 3.94 1/2	b.	26,000	t. 10	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	42	36 1/2	Interim of T. 1 making T. 1 a/o 1913
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old) 49 1/2	b.	25,000	\$10	all	10 1/4 Jan.	9 1/4 June	10	9	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15
Do (New) 85 cts.	b.	10,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	81	80 cts.	\$1.50 for 1910
Philippines Ld. 4	b.	75,000	\$10	all			4	4	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd. 5	b.	12,000	\$10	all			5	5	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papier 20	a.	13,200	\$50	all			20	20	None
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. 3 1/4	b.	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/4	3.00	25 cts. for year ending 31.5.15
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd. 1.16 1/2	n.	27,223	\$10	all	12 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	16	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Watson and Co., Ltd. 46 1/2	b.	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	6.90 x div. 6 1/2 x div.	60 cts.	60 cts. for 1914
William Powell, Limited 86 1/2	n.	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/4 Dec.	7	6	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
S. C. Morning Post 29	b.	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	32 Dec.	29	29	\$1.50 for 1914

LATEST RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

Anglo Java Estates Ltd. Tls. 11 buyers.	Ayer Panas (Straits) \$4.90 buyers 5.00 sellers.	Kempas (Straits) \$3.70 buyers 3.80 x div. sellers.	Sandyrofts (Straits) 5.40 buyers 5.60 sellers.
Linggis 14/9 buyers 15/6 sellers.	Balgownie (Straits) \$3 1/2 sales buyers.	Malaka Pindas (Straits) \$1.47 buyers 1.52 sellers.	Pajam (Straits) \$10.40 buyers 10.50 sellers.
Nordnals 18/- buyers 18/9 sellers.	Changkat Sordangs (Straits) \$5.00 buyers 5.15 sellers.	Malakoffs (Straits) \$3.50 buyers 3.55 sellers.	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers

6, Des Vaux Road Central, Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO NOON, NOV. 4, 1915.
ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."
THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

Nov. 4th.

Selling.	T/T Bombay 137 1/2	On Haiphong 7 1/2 % prem.	Gold Leaf per oz. \$59.40
T/T Demand 1/10 1/16	T/T Calcutta 137 1/2	On Saigon 7	Sovereign 111.15 nom.
30 d/s 1/10 3/16	Demand Calcutta 137 1/2	On Bangkok 84	Bar Silver ready 24 1/4 forward
60 d/s 1/10 1/4	Demand Manila 84 1/2	4 m/s. L/C 1/10 5/8	
4 m/s. 1/10 1/4	T/T San Fco & N.Y. 42 3/8	4 m/s. D/P 1/10 3/4	
T/T Shanghai 76 1/2	Demand New York 42 1/2	6 m/s. L/C 1/10 7/8	
Private 30 d/s eight	T/T Java 104 1/2	30 d/s. Sney & M. 1/10 7/8	
T/T Singapore 78 3/8	T/T Marks 104 1/2	30 d/s. San Fco & N.Y. 43 7/8	
T/T Japan 86 1/2	Demand Germany 2.53	4 m/s. Marks 2.64	
T/T India 137 1/2	T/T France 2.53	4 m/s. France 2.64	
Demand India 137 1/2	Demand Paris 2.53	6 m/s. France 2.69	

NOTICE

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The world famed DANISH brew, for years known as the finest Beer specially brewed for the Far East.



IT'S PURE,
IT'S CLEAR,
IT'S CHEAP,
AND
SUITS
THIS
CLIMATE IN
ANY KIND
OF
WEATHER

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BY
NY CARLSBERG
BREWERIES
COPENHAGEN
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BRANCHES:—
ROMBAY, LONDON,
CALCUTTA, MANILA,
CANTON, PANAMA,
CEBU, PEKING,
COLON, SAN FRANCISCO,
HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,
Kobe, YOKOHAMA

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUNDS \$1,120,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,370,000
All kinds of FOREIGN &
LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS
transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS
received at rates to be ascertained
on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 20,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:
Amoy, Canton,
Cebu, Hankow,
Harbin, Hongkong,
Kobe, London,
Lyons, Manila,
Peking, Shanghai,
Singapore, Tientsin,
Yokohama

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be
obtained on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1915.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal
Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.
Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and
General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened
and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods
at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

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Cannot be Beaten, if Equalled
For Bread Cakes, Confectionery
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BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sinking Fund £1,500,000 at 2 1/2%
—£15,000,000
Silver £18,000,000

Reserve Liability of
Proprietors £15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Deputy
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S. H. Dodwell, Esq.,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,
O. S. Gubbay, Esq.,
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.,
J. A. Plummer, Esq.,
Hon. Mr. E. Shalloo,
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen.
London Bankers—London
County and Westminster
Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Account at the rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3

